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••ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Japan Tests Out China's Door

U. S. Withdraws From Haiti

Yaruro Tribe Hails 'Fair God'

France Wants Reich Searched

New Train Outspeeds Plane

Chicago Saves Simple Monkeys

JAPAN'S manifesto of policy with respect to China causes various powers to consider their interests in the Far East. Tokyo objects to American firms selling airplanes to China and training Chinese airmen, although the same firms sell as freely to Tokyo. Japan is held to have no more legal right to dictate China's foreign policy than it had to occupy Manchuria, which the Lytton Commission found was none. Yet Japan's logical next step in its aggressive course is in closing China's open door. Up to the World War the strong power often swallowed the weak one because it could. Wartime's resounding declarations of high principles led the world to expect nobler things—Thus Japan shocks the human family by old-fashionedly taking what it wants when it wants it.

¶ Japan, in doing the pagan thing, is not only showing bad manners and bad morals, but probably bad business judgment as well. Tokyo's acquisitive campaign in Manchuria and China has gone very far, yet the anticipated rich rewards still dance off ahead in the mist. Costs of the conquest have brought the Japanese almost to the point of revolution. One of Japan's best foreign statesman friends calls its Asian policy plain suicide. Perhaps the brown men can never really profit by nor absorb the 400,000,000 of the yellow men, however easily conquered. History reads strange things into national destinies—The yellow patient weak may swallow the brown prideful strong.

¶ The United States begins withdrawal from Haiti as Japan pushes deeper into China's affairs. President Stenio Vincent reaches an understanding in a personal conference with President Roosevelt. American participation in the Port-au-Prince Government will cease, the U. S. Marines will be withdrawn in October, after 19 years, the National Bank of Haiti may go to Haitians, with bonds protected. American selfishness and Pan-American bad feeling recede. The "good neighbor" policy gives up—And probably "gets" more in the end.

¶ Venezuela's jungles yield up Vincenzo Petrullo with rare ethnological specimens for the University of Pennsylvania Museum. Bringing first actual knowledge of the fierce Yaruro tribe, the explorer tells why the natives, refusing to slay, fed him crocodile meat and turtle eggs and revered him. They accepted his white face as betokening brotherhood with the gods. Always primitive men have bowed down to the fair one as an expression of divinity—When will he recognize himself for what even savages can see he was meant to be?

¶ The Leisure League of America, Inc., finds 700 known ways of employing spare time. Frittering is excluded. The league, organizing at the Waldorf-Astoria, plans serious assistance (1) to those who can't capture a hobby for themselves, and (2) to those who even then will need riding lessons. Potential billiard ball carvers or tropical fish fanciers must be aroused to the fact. Art, reading and music will get boosts. But an early league booklet for wives may hold down masculine memberships—It's called "How to Spend Your Husband's Leisure."

¶ France stiffens its attitude and frustrates the disarmament agreement it was reaching with Britain. Paris now says no more discussion until Germany consents at Geneva to have its present arms status investigated. No consent, no agreement by France to anything. The French believe early softening of the Versailles Treaty on German arms restrictions will be followed by Berlin demanding revision of territorial clauses too. European statesmen sigh once more. They know arms and treaties are not actually under discussion—Fear and selfishness are the real items at issue.

¶ Pennsylvania sees Burlington's "The Zephyr" streak over the rails at 104 miles an hour. This silvery, light-weight, three-car streamline train, driven by a Diesel engine, which is to run between Kansas City and Lincoln, Neb., qualifies on speed, acceleration and riding comfort. The airplane forced this train into existence and the trial run leaves an airplane behind. Now hot railway and airway competition begins—And the patient public, in the happiest way, will be taken for a ride.

¶ Chicago's Lincoln Park Zoo stations two policemen in the excited monkey house. Their duty is to protect the simians from the people. A visitor slips off his toupee, a monkey tears out his hair. A visitor pretends to poke his chin, the monkey knocks himself out. The humane director is right in calling the cops. So-called thinking human beings shouldn't be allowed to make simpletons out of the lower animals—It's bad enough when they make monkeys out of themselves.

Ready With Pen

Blackstone Studios, N. Y.

Gov. Theodore Francis Green

Pay Roll Limit Speeds Law Mill In Rhode Island

Legislature, Makes Haste to Avoid 'Overtime' Without Pay

By Ralph M. Blagden

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 18—"Sixty days shall they labor with pay." Thus the state rules prescribe for the members of the Rhode Island Senate and House of Representatives.

But the legislators in the main have interpreted this rule to mean: "Sixty days shall they labor."

Yesterday the 60 days were at an end and the legislators were exhausting all their ingenuity to wind up the tangle of business in which they find themselves. All efforts are bent to ring down the curtain, which sticks i. the snags of a liquor bill that must be passed, an appropriation bill that must be enacted to avert a threatened $1,500,000 deficit, some welfare relief measure and the horse racing bill upon which some action must be taken.

Confer Day and Night

Conferences are being held day and night between the Governor and representatives of both branches to obtain compromise agreements, efforts are made to railroad bills through without reference to committees and the people are apprehensive that such helter-skelter legislation will result in many legislators leaving the capital without knowing what they wrote into the statutes.

The Rhode Island system seems designed to encourage a legislative

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Trotzky Red Plot Against France Is Seen in Manifesto

PARIS, April 18 (AP)—A plot by Leon Trotzky to use the February riots to set up his own dictatorship in France by a Red revolution was revealed in his party organ, authorities disclosed today.

A revolution by "an armed workers' militia" was urged, they said, in a manifesto issued by the exiled former Russian leader after the rioting in the streets of Paris on Feb. 6.

"The two forces have just measured swords," the manifesto said. "War has begun between them. There is no possible peace, but in a fight to the death. In the street, by force, will be decided the future."

The manifesto urged "a vast workers' alliance of all proletarian bodies and the organization of a workers' militia without delay." As a result of the new disclosures of the political activity of Trotzky, the Government was expected to speed its moves for his expulsion, ordered yesterday. Secret Service police revealed that several days of grace have been granted Trotzky for his search in an attempt to find a country willing to accept him.

Something New!

International TRADE DIRECTORY

A World Trade Service by a World Newspaper

The Christian Science Monitor, with subscribers in 120 countries and advertising representatives in 26, announces a unique service in journalism, an International Trade Directory. Look for it in the

WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION

President Pits Power Against Greenback Bill

Opposes Issue of Money to Pay Off Deposits Frozen in Banks

Will Have Hard Fight

Possibilities of Measure as Vote-Puller Engage Keen Attention in House

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 18—Faced with an increasing demand in Congress for legislation to release all frozen bank deposits, President Roosevelt let it be known today that he is opposed to the McLeod bill which proposes to accomplish this with greenback currency. The President will do everything in his power to prevent its enactment by Congress.

At the same time he revealed that he has already done what he considers is the utmost that the Federal Government has a legitimate right to do for depositors of closed banks. That was to order the RFC to review all closed bank cases and, if possible, accept more of the frozen assets of such banks, or increase loans now outstanding against such assets.

Whether this possible liberalization of RFC policy will be sufficient to soften the demand in Congress for new legislation is doubtful. In the House particularly, members are just waking up to the fact that there are probably millions more voters with frozen bank assets than there were World War veterans. In the lobbies and the corridors one hears frank admission of the vote-buying value of the McLeod bill.

May Rely on Senate

It is generally believed, therefore, that the President may be forced to rely on the Senate to head off this second vote-buying movement in the Congress just as he did—unsuccessfully—in the independent offices veto case. This time, however, there seems little doubt but that the Upper Chamber would uphold his hand against such a radical proposal as the McLeod bill.

The President's objection to the bill is based first on its failure to draw a sharp line between cases where government relief is justified and those where it is not, and to set a definite date before which it shall not apply. To illustrate the necessity of some such line he asked whether it would cover money his father lost in a bank failure back in 1893, all those which failed after the stock market crash of 1929, or only those after the bank holiday of March, 1933.

Shows the Disparity

He also cited a hypothetical case of two closed banks on opposite street corners of the same town to bring out the unfairness of such a law. The receiver of one of the two banks had been able to liquidate its assets, pay off depositors at 60 cents on the dollar, and close out the institution entirely.

In the other bank conditions were such that the receiver had been able

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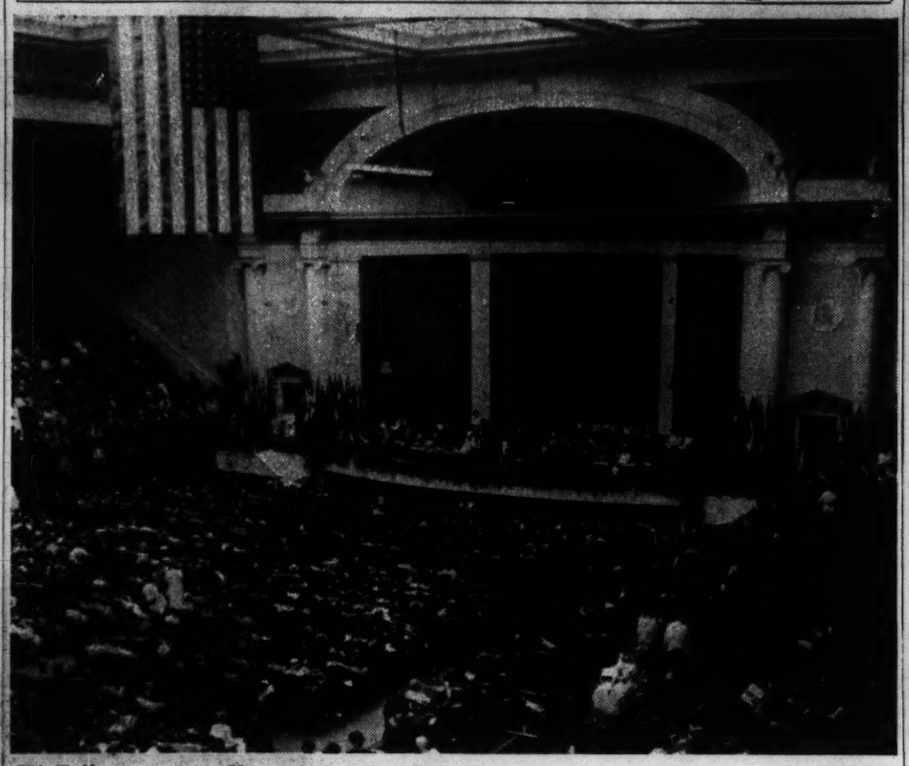
D. A. R. Forces Marshaled at Washington



Wide World

View of Opening Session in Constitution Hall

D.A.R. Pilgrimage Of Nation's Girls Fosters Patriotism

Message Sent to Mrs. Owen in Denmark, Originator of Washington Visits

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 18—Following a custom begun by Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen in Florida, the Daughters of the American Revolution today voted to establish a yearly patriotic pilgrimage to Washington of 48 high school girls from as many states.

The plan was put before the annual D. A. R. congress by Mrs. Russell William Magna, president-general, who stated that "this plan clearly demonstrates my idea of patriotic education for national defense, and our society can, by this method, do a practical patriotic work of far greater benefit than all the after-dinner speeches in the world for good citizenship among our young people."

Adopting the plan initiated by Mrs. Owen when she conducted one boy and one girl from each of the 18 counties in her district to Washington at her own expense, the D. A. R. sent a cable to Denmark wishing Mrs. Owen continued success in her diplomatic career.

Other resolutions adopted at today's session of the Congress urged legislation to provide a "modern American merchant marine, purely

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

Collapse of Wirt's Red Plot Opens Way for Reports Of New Deal and Recovery Gains

Continued Advance Shown in March Pay Rolls by Secretary of Labor—But Factors of Annoyance Appear on the Horizon

The Washington Day with The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 18—A swarm of new annoyances taking the place of the demolished Wirt "Red Plot" scare buzzed around the Administration today as it tried hard to concentrate its energies toward advancing the new legislative program and hastening Congress's departure.

The substantial news of the day was news of progress along both "new deal" and recovery fronts. Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, reported continued gains in employment during March, Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson returned to the job, prepared to launch the new code eagle in place of the Blue Eagle. Reports from industrial centers indicated rapid subsidence of strike troubles. Congressional committee whipped new stock control legislation into shape. The Senate prepared to pass the sugar control bill and first checks for corn-hog reductions went out.

But almost dwarfing this solid news were incidents such as the rather sensational filing of suit against Postmaster-General Farley in an attempt to hold him personally liable for the loss of air-mail contracts.

A similar insect—time will have to reveal whether a gnat or a high-powered bumblebee—buzzed around the NRA's already battered head in the form of word from the Darrow review board of a highly unfavorable report to be released in the near future.

With these new worries the New Dealers may yet live to look back on the day when they had nothing to worry about other than Dr. Wirt's ponderous charges and wish they might tilt with him again in congressional committee lists.

¶ ¶ ¶

More Jobs: A "highly fortunate" gain in employment pay rolls in private industry for March was announced by Miss Frances Perkins. Factory employment increased 4 per cent over the month interval and pay rolls increased 6.9 per cent.

An increase in employment at this time is not unexpected, but in no previous year has the March gain been as pronounced as the increase registered this year, Miss Perkins said.

With this month's increase, the Secretary of Labor estimated that about 2,750,000 workers in industries reporting to her had returned to work since March a year ago but her reports cover a little less than half of the gainful workers of the country. Approximately $79,000,000

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Chicago Is Accused Of Civic Tyranny Toward Teachers

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 18—A startling picture of Chicago's 12,500 teachers acting as personal bankers to their community, lending the equivalent of their salaries for one school year and a fifth of the next year without interest, is presented today in a review of the pay situation prepared by the Federation of Women High School Teachers.

The figures gathered by the federation show that in the last 44 regular school months 36 pay days have been delayed, six and a half months have been paid in paper only, and seven months' salaries are still owed.

An interpretation of the situation was given in a radio address by Prof. Nelson B. Henry of the University of Chicago school of education.

"The tabulation of teacher pay days indicates," said Professor Henry, "that our schools have been kept in orderly progress by means of an enforced loan from the teaching staff amounting to $35,000,000, which we carried as a past-due account for more than 14 months.

"Or, we may regard this loan as the equivalent of the salary of the teaching staff for one school year and one-fifth of the next year. This means that the teachers have been compelled to lend the community $42,000,000 for one year without interest."

France Abandons Guarantees

Surprise Maneuver Complicates Tense Situation by Favoring Disarmament Over Rearmed Reich

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS, April 18—Virtual refusal to continue discussion of guarantees of execution with Britain until the Disarmament Conference has considered the case of Germany's rearmament—this is the essence of the French Government's note now being studied in London and debated as intensely in London as in Paris.

Declaring that the Reich's recent reply to Britain on increases in its defense budget constitutes, in effect, a flagrant avowal of its rearmament, the French note concludes that this constitutes a new factor which makes it impossible for France to continue negotiations on the basis of the British proposals until the situation has been examined by the General Commission at Geneva.

In official quarters here this is interpreted as meaning that the French Government intends to take the initiative in demanding investigation of the present state of Germany's armaments and that if the Reich refuses, France will find itself forced to abandon all efforts to obtain a convention and take its own defensive measures.

Press Sees Reversal

"A complete reversal of policy" is the verdict of the press today, while in governmental circles astonishment is almost equally great. That France should suddenly harden to such an extent its stand on security and non-rearmament of the Reich just when—as The Monitor learns on the highest authority—negotiations with Britain were on the verge of yielding the guarantees which the French have long sought as a step toward reconstitution of the Entente Cordiale, is being criticized by many French observers as distinctly unwise and likely to lead to the isolation of France.

Taking a longer view of the situation, however, a less pessimistic attitude appears to be authorized. It is emphasized officially that the French Government has no intention of actually breaking off conversations with London, and the opinion is expressed in governmental circles that the formula may yet be found at Geneva permitting France to accept the Reich's rearmament.

Opening Wedge

For it is the fear that "legalization" of German rearmament—obviously implied in the negotiations with London on the basis either of the British or Italian plans, since both recognize the right of the Reich to rearm—would mean an end of the Versailles Treaty, which is at the root of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Vast New Continent Has Been Found, But It's Under Waters of North Pacific

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Discovery of a complete "continent," stretching beneath the surface of the North Pacific Ocean, made possible through an ingenious new depth finder, was reported to the Scripps Institution of Oceanography by Capt. Claude B. Mayo, U. S. N.

Because of the institution's interest in oceanic problems, Captain Mayo paid a visit to the scientists there and left a graphic description of his new discovery. He also loaned to the Natural History Museum in Balboa Park a relief model of the floor of the North Pacific.

The hitherto unknown sub-continent has huge plateaus broader than above-surface continents, and mountains higher than Mt. Everest, the highest peaks of which are known as the Hawaiian Islands, Captain Mayo said.

This "new" continent contains definite valleys marking the courses of ancient countless volcanoes which are still active beneath the sea. The submerged territory is not marked by steep depths in its separation from North America, which appears to be a raised eastern shoulder of the sub-continent, but the west coast is separated from the submerged east of Asia by a series of tremendous depths, some being more than six miles deep. The deepest, Ramapo Deep and Nero Deep, are connected by a canyon.

Complete data regarding the sub-continent were gathered after years of tedious and painstaking work by Captain Mayo aboard the U. S. S. Ramapo.

How such a discovery could be made at such a comparatively late date in the history of man's exploration of the world was explained by the Scripps Institution scientists as due to use of the sonic depth altimeter—which, incidently, dispenses with the "heaving the lead" of former days. The invention is equipped to project a sound vibration downward from a surface vessel and to record the interval of time between the "shot of the sound" and the receipt by the echo as it bounces upward from the ocean floor bottom. The depth of the water under the ship is computed from the time it takes for the sound to vibrate downward, "bump the bottom" and send its echo up.

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Things Present

The Weekly Magazine Section offers "Why Do We Laugh?" by the international humorist, Stephen Leacock; the Hon. Mrs. Porter tells us something about General O'Duffy, leader of the Irish Blue Shirts (you will be interested in his attitude toward the Monitor); the head of our Washington Bureau appraises the "Brain Trust"; Mr. Gilmore explains how "Archæology Speaks for the Bible"; F. T. Marinetti outlines the "Future of Futurism" (have a dictionary handy); and Mr. Sloper devotes his "Bookman's Holiday" to an apologia for critics.

Anyone who has felt that he was "better than the boss" might do well to read today's installment of the "Etiquette in Daily Living" series, on the Women's Activities Page. And don't miss the "Kitchen Kinks" supplied by our readers.

The Daily Features Page is given over largely to a celebration of Be Kind to Animals Anniversary.

Perhaps you, too, have been missing the familiar shoe box. If so, you can share the sentiments of a writer on the Home Forum Page.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' Page, a collection of the best Cartoons of the Week, and more Facts About the Bible.

Spreading Wealth More Evenly Urged To Banish Poverty

Columbia Commission's Report Declares for National Economic Planning Under Control of Federal Research Board

Advises Return to Gold Standard By World to Help Bring Back Trade

Also Stands for Federal Control of Finance With Central Bank—Production, It Says, Should Not Be Restricted to Gain Private Price Advantages

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 18—A comprehensive program to enable the United States to buy what it produces and to maintain an economic equilibrium on the basis of a constantly rising standard of living, was made public here today in the final report of the Columbia University commission on economic reconstruction, consisting of 11 of the nation's foremost economists.

"This report," said Mr. Wesley C. Mitchell, who is regarded by many as the leading authority on the business cycle today, "states more effectively than any other document known to me the basic problem that now confronts mankind—the problem of developing an economic organization that will enable the citizens of the modern state to buy from one another what modern industrial methods enable them to produce."

No one remedy or series of remedies now known can solve the disequilibrium in the economic structure today, the report indicates. Twelve policies are, therefore, presented by the commission, defined as closely as the differing opinions permitted, for a program of present action. These are to be altered or modified in future by a national social-economic council of a purely advisory nature, equipped with facilities for continuous and concentrated research along lines of economic planning, which is to recommend future strategy to the President and to Congress.

This program is characterized by the commission as national economic planning.

"We regard economic planning as a rational and in fact a necessary expedient under the conditions of our present society," it declared. Moreover, this planning on a national basis is not only reconciled with international planning, but actually includes international measures to revive trade and the international monetary system as a coördinate part of the domestic program.

Against Restricted Output

Among the major recommendations which make up the program—all regarded as mutually indispensable—is one that the Administration should take steps to insure that the code-making facilities of the National Recovery Act shall not be used to allow the competitive limitation of industrial production. The entire report addresses itself to means of avoiding this resort to compounding scarcity in the midst of widespread want. Means of increasing purchasing power are to make this unnecessary.

The commission also urges the maintenance of an equilibrium in the cost-price structure aimed at maintaining a moving balance between saving, consumption and capital expansion. This would be secured in part by the building up of reserves, both unemployment and consumers' or savings, to be used in connection with full monetary management backed up by a planned and flexible schedule of public works to check the business cycle.

Moreover, declares the commission, these moves should include the working out of a national plan for the increase of average wage rates in proportion to the cost reductions attained through technological advance or other means to prevent windfall profits and bring about a more steady flow of money incomes as productive capacity increases. To this end also it is particularly necessary to regulate large-scale corporations and such organizations as exert any degree of monopolistic control over prices, it holds.

Assails Private Control

Here the commission boldly assaults the citadel of private control of industry.

"This regulation should be directed not only to the price-fixing policies of such organizations, but also to their methods of financing, accumulating and investing reserves and to the various questions of public interest that arise out of the growth of the modern corporation and the consequent separation of ownership and control."

Equal stress is laid upon government control of the financial system. All organizations concerned with the supply of capital and credit or with investment should come under the stern hand of regulation, in the public interest, according to the report. In particular, all banks in the country should be united into one federal system, with federal incorporation, as opposed to the present system where each State makes its own laws for state-incorporated banks.

The international program, which is found by the commission to be in no way antagonistic to the domestic program, includes the return to an international gold standard on a substantially modified basis, which shall include an agreement by central banking institutions to maintain a reasonable stability of gold itself.

Hartford Joins Recovery March In 42 Industries

Pay Rolls Increase 50 P. C. Over Last Year's Low; Fewer on Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., April 18—Hartford today joins its sister cities of New England in pointing proudly once more to business records written in black, instead of red, ink. Behind the figures telling the story of the city's climb out of the depression stand factories with machinery humming, thousands of new faces at pay windows, busy shops salvaged homes.

In March, 42 industries reporting to the Hartford Chamber of Commerce listed 50 per cent more employees than in the same month of 1933. Pay rolls of a representative group of industries increased nearly 100 per cent from February, 1933, to February, 1934. Even with seasonal influences pointing to a setback in the pay roll totals for March, the gain has been more than encouraging.

Welfare Cut 50 Per Cent

And so the story goes. Retail sales are up 30 to 40 per cent, retail employment and pay rolls have jumped, welfare rolls are down nearly 50 per cent, and welfare costs are down from 20 to 30 per cent. Bank clearings and electrical power production both show marked gains. Even building permits skyrocketed from $29,591 in March, 1933, to $143,326, in March this year.

And the New Deal, as in most communities, gets the credit here for the upswing. Although normally Republican, and even now under a Republican city administration, the city in general looks with gratitude upon President Roosevelt and his recovery program. Manufacturers, of course, are not in complete sympathy with that part of the program dealing with collective bargaining for labor, and criticism of such legislation as the securities bill is widely heard, but there is little attempt to deny the benefits already accrued from the program.

The insurance business, one of the city's chief non-industrial activities, did not fall off to the same extent as other lines and its stability has had a cushioning effect on the entire city. A group of insurance companies reports a pay roll gain of more than 100 per cent from March of last year to the same month this year.

Labor Gains in Power

Civil works projects in which about 2600 workers have been wielding picks and shovels for several months, and through which about $30,000 of government money was put into the pockets of these previously unemployed men, each week is credited with most of the drop in the number of welfare cases. Although the FERA, which took up the relief work where the CWA left off, has begun to curtail its program, only a slight increase in the welfare rolls is expected during the next month or so.

As in other parts of the country the arm and hammer banner of organized labor has swung enthusiastically in the breeze of the recovery program. Hartford has been the center of a movement to drive wages back to the 1929 level, and although strikes have marred the smooth operation of industry of late, most of these labor troubles have been, or are nearly settled—and wages have gone up.

And Labor continues to consolidate its gains in the unionization of a community which heretofore has been predominantly open shop.

United States to Sign Pan-American Treaty

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., April 18 (By U. P.)—The general Pan-American treaty against war, drafted by the Argentine Foreign Minister, Dr Carlos Saavedra Lamas, has enlisted the support of most nations of the western world with the adhesion of the United States, it was indicated April 14.

Collapse of Wirt's Red Plot Opens Way for Reports Of New Deal and Recovery Gains

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has been added to weekly wages, she said.

"Extremely important," Miss Perkins argues, is the pick-up in the durable goods industries reported last month. Durable goods include iron and steel, machinery, nonferrous metals, transportation equipment, railroad repair shops, lumber and stone-clay-glass groups. These groups showed a 5.6 per cent increase in employment and an increase of 10.3 per cent in pay rolls.

Approximately 305,000 persons drew nearly $16,000,000 in public works wages for work performed during the month, while materials they used gave nearly 140,000 man-months of employment.

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Blue Eagle Transformed: Within the next two or three days General Johnson expects to change the symbol of the NRA to accord with the inner changes he has almost completed for the purpose of reforming a code-making organiaztion into a code-enforcing one.

Code-making was symbolized with the familiar Blue Eagle which was the same for everyone and asked all alike to join in united national endeavor. The new code eagle, to be distributed through post offices only to those who apply, will be the same bird, but without the familiar legend "We Do Our Part," or the NRA letters. Instead it will bear the name of the code authority to which the individual employer belongs and also his individual number.

Thus each employer will carry on his front window a number by which he may be traced for praise or punishment, according as his own behavior shall merit.

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Legislation: President Roosevelt indicated that he definitely is intending to be a "tough guy" as far as forcing through the balance of his legislative program is concerned —and keeping out everything else. He let it be known in unmistakable terms that he would not stand for the McLeod bill to pay off frozen bank deposits and that he would put up a much harder fight than he did even over the Independent Offices bill veto.

He also indicated a willingness to see some form of permanent labor mediation machinery set up through legislation which he considered preferable to executive order. Whether by this he meant he might support a modified Wagner bill was uncertain. He has arranged to confer with Senator Wagner tomorrow when a final decision will presumably be reached.

What evolves from the conference will undoubtedly depend on the extent to which the Senator is willing to modify his bill. The President is opposed to any plan which would give the A. F. of L. advantages over other forms of labor organizations. Senator Wagner's bill to date has been regarded as a powerful support for a shaky federation. Without it the whole complexion of United States labor organization is expected to change.

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Confidence for Haiti: "Certainly Haiti will now be in a position to look forward to her future with the greatest confidence." Upon this President Roosevelt and President Stenio Vincent of the Island Republic agreed after they discussed, face to face at the White House, the problems arising in relations between the two countries.

While details of the agreement looking to complete withdrawal of the United States from Haiti have not been announced, it was stated that a new form of fiscal administration had been worked out that would be satisfactory to the holders of $11,000,000 of Haitian bonds.

With the Marines departing from the island next October, President Roosevelt told President Vincent he intends to ask Congress to make a gift to Haiti of a portion of the Marine Corps material that the Haitian Government feels would be useful to it. The possibility of a commercial agreement to increase the flow of goods between the two countries was discussed.

"We are both inclined," said the Presidents, "to the belief that the policy of good neighbor which the Government of the United States is endeavoring to apply in its relations with the other American republics will be signally manifested in the results which will be obtained from this exchange of views and from negotiations now taking place with a view to the practical application of the decisions reached in principle during our present conversations."

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Stock Market Control: Special subcommittees in both House and Senate completed redrafts of the stock market control legislation and full committees prepared to report within the next few days to a Congress whose sentiments appear to have undergone decided change on this issue since the President's return. Sentiment has veered in favor of definite and sharp regulation. More efforts are expected on the floor to tighten the bill than to weaken it.

The Senate draft is understood to carry provision for a control commission of five members.

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First Checks to Iowa: While the Senate prepared to add sugar to the list of commodities under AAA marketing agreements, that organization was sending out the first checks for corn-hog reduction programs. Iowa got the first batch of 188, worth $37,000. Before all the reductions are paid for the AAA will have sent out about $350,000,000. Of this Iowa will come first with between $70,000,000 and $75,000,000.

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Darrow: NRA waited patiently for the expected report from the special Darrow review board. It has known for weeks that the report would be very unfavorable. It is no secret that Mr. Clarence Darrow and his colleagues will come much closer in their sentiments to those of Senators Borah and Nye than to those of General Johnson.

First leaks as to the nature of the report indicated that it would recommend writing of the anti-trust laws into the NRA. Grounds would be the charge that small business has been driven out by NRA codes while big monopolies have been prospering more than ever.

Such a report will mean trouble. Industry accepts the unpleasant parts of the NRA today for the sake of obtaining the immunity from the anti-trust laws which it carries. Take the immunity out of the law and industry will find very little left to its taste. The whole thing would undoubtedly go to pieces.

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Public Works Funds: Approximately $500,000,000 more for public works building will be asked for in the omnibus relief bill now being prepared at the White House, Secretary Harold L. Ickes said after a conference there.

Mr. Ickes indicated that $300,000,000 would be used for initiating new construction and the rest for continuing projects which received allotments under the original $3,300,000,000 fund. It is not contemplated that any new applications will be called for, as those on file and approved at headquarters here already total far more than the amount Congress will be asked for.

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Vice-Presidential News: The Vice-President seldom makes newspaper headlines, regardless of whether he is a Charles G. Dawes or a Charles Curtis. Mr. Garner found a novel way of getting into print today. Because his ordinary rule of living forbids telephone conversations after 6 p. m. and require that he be in bed at 10 sharp, it was news that he stayed out until 2:15 last night. The occasion was a dinner given by a delegation of Texas newspaper editors.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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The Forced Climb

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Wirt Late, NRA Aide Asserts, Revolution Is Already Here

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 18—Fears voiced by Dr. William A. Wirt that a revolution was coming in the United States were badly timed, in the opinion of Mr. William E. Sweet, one-time Governor of Colorado. Speaking as the official representative of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, national recovery administrator, yesterday, Mr. Sweet declared the revolution was already here, but stressed it was "peaceful, economic revolution and within the framework of the profit system."

"If this capitalistic system is to endure," Mr. Sweet told the forty-sixth annual convention of the New York State Association of Master Plumbers, "we are bound to have a redistribution of national income and not have it flow into the pockets of a very small percentage of the people."

If the present system is to survive Mr. Sweet held there must be a limitation of the surpluses accumulated by business and earnings remaining after charges for depreciation and other proper items should go into a fund for national unemployment insurance and the payment of substantially higher wages.

Mr. Sweet referred to the stand by Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury under President Hoover against economic regimentation and declared that Mr. Mills would be "regimented" whether he liked it or not.

"Mr. Mills stated on March 20 that you could never solve the paradox of want by doing away with plenty," he continued. "This is a platitude, a mere play on words. The problem is to place money in the hands of the many so that they may purchase what is produced. Otherwise you must limit production to take care of the needs of the few who have money."

Mr. Sweet declared that liberty and freedom were relative terms and that "it's the fruit of these things we reverence."

"These fruits are not for the few, but for the many," he continued.

According to Mr. Sweet, "the dangerous man" is not the Communist or the Fascist, but the man of the old order, who will not admit that the country had come to the end of an era and that old age was gone forever.

"America must prepare a substitute for Communism or Fascism," he said, "or else will succumb to them."

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia was another speaker at the meeting. He declared this was the time to look beyond today with its federal relief help to a time when this aid will no longer be forthcoming.

"We must look beyond the artificial stimulus of public work funds before we are at the end of our troubles," he said. "This is essential because some day there will have to be an end of public works expenditures, and unless we can get industry back on its feet in this country in a very short time, it is difficult to predict what will happen."

New Deal Not New But Old, It Is Said By Col. Roosevelt

Warns G. O. P. of What He Calls Autocracy Growing Up in Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 18—With the Federal Constitution in one hand and the Bill of Rights in the other, the aggressive young forces in the Republican "Old Guard" took formal possession of National Republican Club leadership here last night with the battle cry to save the nation from the "subversive policies" of the New Deal.

The occasion was the inauguration of the new president of the club, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Governor-General of the Philippines under President Hoover.

Only one of the new officers addressing the meeting, Col. William J. Donovan, defeated Republican gubernatorial candidate in 1932, failed to come up to the evening's record in lambasting the Democrats, confining himself to declaring that the need was "not to profit by the errors of those in power, but to build a fighting program."

Colonel Roosevelt declared there had risen in Washington an "undisciplined autocracy" whose policies were regimenting a liberated people and making Thomas Jefferson the "real" forgotten man of America. The situation called for a "liberal and constructive" program to make the National Republican Club "an active factor in these critical days when the future of the nation is being determined."

In political quarters here today, the speech of President Roosevelt's fifth cousin was interpreted as the opening gun in the movement to put him at the head of the Republican ticket in the Empire State this November, with Representative James W. Wadsworth Jr., candidate for U. S. Senator.

The consensus in these quarters is that neither Colonel Roosevelt nor any other Republican conservative could hope to win this year with the party split wide open over the utilities issue. In this connection it was regarded as significant that the utilities fight was not mentioned by Colonel Roosevelt or any other club officer addressing the meeting last night. Mr. Mack was not present, remaining in Albany, where he is fighting for a complete expose of power trust influence over legislation and backing the Democratic Governor's program for utility regulation reforms.

Colonel Roosevelt declared the New Deal was neither liberal nor new, but "reactionary and un-American because it carries as its logical conclusion some type of autocratic givernment" and "predicates for the future an autocrat rather than a president."

It has denied the right of a free people to criticise their government, he asserted, and the attitude of the NRA was that of "militaristic Prussianism."

Mr. F. Trubee Davison, one-time Assistant Secretary of War for Aviation, and Mr. Roger Straus, vice-presidents of the club, joined with Colonel Roosevelt in his exhortation to Republicans to step into the breach and fight. Mr. Davison asserted that it was a battle for the Constitution itself and Mr. Straus put the case as "regimentation versus the Bill of Rights."

Kimberly-Clark Profit

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—Kimberly-Clark Corporation reports for the quarter ended March 31 net profit of $63,615, equivalent to 63 cents a share on the 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock. The company had a profit of $150,206 in the March quarter last year, which was equal, after dividends on the preferred, to less than 1 cent a share on the common stock.

Washington Wary On Ban by Japan Of Aid to China

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 18—The Department of State held its breath today over unofficial reports from Tokyo that a manifesto setting forth Japan's "responsibility in maintaining peace in Asia" and objecting to the foreign sale of munitions and air supplies to China was being formulated.

Neither at the Department of State nor at the White House was any official comment forthcoming, and the reticence of government chiefs was carried on down among the department's advisers. The only comment heard was that the topic was extremely "touchy" and so packed full of potential international dynamite that in the nature of things no comment from the Government could be expected for some time.

No comment will be forthcoming at all, it was emphasized, if Tokyo finally decides not to go through with its step. So far the information received by the Department of State comes only through unofficial newspaper channels. These announce that a draft of a document, called a "restatement and clarification" of the Japanese policy toward China, has been sent to the Foreign Office for approval. It was added, however, that present plans call for the eventual submission of the completed document to Japanese envoys throughout the world to serve as a basis for explanations of the Japanese attitude.

What the new development amounts to, so far as it can be gauged here, is a more or less polite hint to other powers to keep hands off the Eastern Asiatic situation, and above all to stop rendering technical or financial aid of any sort to the Chinese.

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Farley Sued by Air Lines On Ground He Lacked Power To Annul Mail Contracts

Colonel Donovan of Hoover Administration Seeks Redress for Four Subsidiaries of United Air Two Days Before New Bids Open

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 18—Private air-mail lines have started one more effort to seek legal redress from the Administration for cancellation of their contracts. The move comes just as Congress is getting down to the heart of the aviation situation, and only two days before Postmaster-General James A. Farley planned to open bids for temporary operation of 17 air-mail routes.

Col William J. Donovan, Assistant Attorney-General in the Hoover Administration, in behalf of four aviation companies filed suit today in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to enjoin the Postmaster-General from enforcing his cancellation order of Feb. 9, and at the same time sought damages for injuries involved.

When the temporary restraining order was asked, Mr. Karl A. Crowley, solicitor of the Post Office Department, in reply charged the action was a "weak effort to evade the law which prohibits any one from suing the Government without its permission."

Can't Sue Government

The suit is filed against Mr. Farley personally. This step is taken to avoid the legal difficulties involved in suing the Government, which can avail itself of the right to refuse to be sued on occasion, as it did in a previous attempt by air companies to bring the matter to court. The original case was brought by the Transcontinental and Western Air Company, but when the Government declined to be party to the suit, the Federal District Court in New York had no option but to throw it out for lack of jurisdiction. The new case is brought jointly by four companies, the Boeing Air Transport, National Air Transport, Pacific Air Transport and Varney Air Lines, all subsidiaries of United Air Lines.

The suits came after one day's air-mail debate in the Senate on the proposed Black-McKellar Air-Mail Bill, designed to restore existing lines temporarily. The debate brought the first vote, which, in turn, gave the first indication of the path Congress might follow in the confused situation. Senator Pat McCarran (D.) of Nevada, who has his own bill pending, led the opposition to the Black-McKellar measure. With Senator McCarran were Senators Wallace H. White Jr. (R.) of Maine and Warren R. Austin (R.) of Vermont, who objected to having the alternate bill brought up for immediate action, on the ground that the current investigation is not finished. They lost the day when a vote of 48 to 25 went against them.

Confusion and uncertainty still surrounds the air-mail situation, as it has ever since the original cancellation took effect. In the first place the new suit may drag on for a considerable period (although a decision on injunction features of the air companies' attempt is likely to come in a few days). In the second place, the air lines are faced with the necessity of bidding, and then re-bidding for the routes, irrespective of whether the so-called permanent bill gets through Congress in the next few days. In one event, the Post Office Department will award temporary contracts on the basis of bids received on Friday. In another event—if Congress jams through the Black-McKellar bill immediately—the companies must still bid for temporary operation, and then wait for a final survey of the aviation field for a new allocation of routes through bidding.

"Unconstitutional"

The new Donovan suits make Mr. Farley the target as an individual, rather than as Postmaster-General, on the theory that he had no power in his official capacity to annul the contracts without notice and without a hearing. The allegation is made that his action was unconstitutional.

According to Colonel Donovan, Mr. Farley acted "arbitrarily" and "deprived the air lines of property without due process of law."

Two other aviation developments occurred in the 24 hours. The special civilian and military board under Mr. Newton D. Baker organized at the War Department and announced that the hearings would be restricted to "national defence functions of the War Department."

Second, at the continued Senate air-mail inquiry, letters were read purporting to show that Mr. E. L. Cord, operator of the Century Air Lines, had undertaken to get Mr. Mark L. Requa, close friend of former President Hoover and Republican National Committeeman, to use his influence to get air-mail contracts for the Cord-controlled lines.

Mr. Requa—a surprise witness before the Senate Committee hearing today—said he never discussed with Mr. Hoover the problem of the Century company, and that his only meeting with former Postmaster-General Brown was to introduce officials of the air line.

These Nursery Characters Won 'Popularity' Contest

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Hartford School Children Picked Heroes for Kindergarten Room

Left—Winken, Blinken and Nod Sailing in Their Wooden Shoe. Right—Hansel and Gretel Come to the Quaint Little House in the Deep Woods. Both Decorations Were Made for the Charter Oak School by Walter O. R. Korder, as a Public Works of Art Project.

Hartford Artists Get Chance To Show Worth by Actual Work

CWA Funds Open Door to Youths Full of New Ideas but With Few Large Projects to Show Artistry; Huge Murals Painted at Weaver School

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., April 18—After having the Negro angels of the Gertrude Stein-Virgil Thomson opera, "Four Saints in Three Acts" trip in and out of their cellophane bowers, and stop every now and then to comment on the Picasso paintings, no one at the Avery Memorial Museum considers it the least bit extraordinary to have a stream of Federal artists coming and going with mural cartoons, building plans, water color sketches or etchings tucked beneath their arms.

As they step into the office of Mr. Paul W. Cooley, who is regional director of the artists engaged on the Public Works of Art project, they appear to be well-acquainted and intensely interested in one another's work. Mr. Jerome Stavola, a native of Hartford, brings a sketch of the mural canvas which he is painting for the Weaver High School dining room. It is a panel 23 feet long and over five feet high, with vigorous figures, some of which are life-size, posed in the various activities of everyday school life.

Shows School Activities

There are the athletes at their tennis, football and track work; the drama group with their scripts; the young musicians and the students of fine arts. A wonderful thing, this CWA work, says this painter, "the thing that should thrill every artist is that we are getting actual walls to decorate. Painters seem almost forced to be immature when they have no opportunities. The power is always latent in the artist, but unless he gets a definite project he does not know what he is capable of doing."

That the government has given this opportunity is evident in the many remarkable pieces of work which are resulting from this latest patronage of art. The Weaver school decoration is the first mural which Mr. Stavola has done, as his previous painting has been largely confined to portraits and other works of an easel nature. He studied at the New York School of Design and at the Art School in Norwich, Conn., and has exhibited at the Connecticut Academy.

It is not his own design, however, which fills him with enthusiasm and pride. He is thrilled by what another CWA artist is doing—Mr. James Meible Guy—and conducts you with genuine pleasure to his own studio, on Main Street, which Mr. Guy is happy to share, while he goes back and forth between here and the Hartford High School, where he is working on a mural series of remarkable interest.

This series of panels, painted directly on the walls of the dining room, illustrates the mass production of food. The first one, 20 feet long, depicts the fishing industry as New England observes it at the port of Gloucester; the second is a picture of life in the grain belt—wheat fields, elevators, and Great Lakes transportation; the third panel portrays the cattle trade, from pasture to stockyard; and at the end of the room is a painting showing the processes of canning and food laboratory work, which has reached such an advanced stage of development in the United States.

Opposite to this panel the artist has designed a balancing illustration of market gardening and fruit growing, as practiced in Florida. Mr. Guy is a graduate of the Hartford Art School and has had some experience in mural painting in churches in New York. He has also traveled and painted in Mexico.

Wynken, Blynken and Nod have gone sailing off in their wooden shoe on the walls of the Charter Oak School kindergarten room, where Mr. Walter O. R. Korder has painted an enchanting picture of these nursery heroes, as well as an equally delightful scene from the story of Hansel and Gretel. The subjects for these decorations were chosen by ballot, by the first and second grade children of the school.

The artist is now making a literary frieze, using portraits of English and American authors, for a space over a bookcase in the Bulkeley High School. He began his study of art after he had grown up and entered a decorating business. After attending the school of the Art Society in Hartford he went abroad and pursued his studies at the Royal Academy in Munich.

Frieze of Authors

Among other interesting contributions under the arts project, Mr. Courtland L. Butler's etchings of Hartford's historical buildings, such as the old State House, the old Atheneum and Arsenal, are much in demand by the various schools and public libraries.

Mr. Butler, after following painting of landscapes for 25 years, transferred his interest from color composition to line and form, and now works almost exclusively as an etcher. His work has been exhibited by the Pittsburgh Art Association, of which he was for several years a member, at the Pennsylvania Academy, the Peabody Institute, Gloucester and the Connecticut Academy of Fine Arts.

The growing interest in art is expressing itself in many ways in Hartford, in the beautiful, modern school buildings, and in the school curricula. "Our superintendent of schools is very progressive," says Mr. Cooley, who is thoroughly appreciative of the interest in the art work and the cooperation which everyone concerned has shown. In every assignment the institution for which work has been done has been willing to defray the cost of materials.

Plum Island Lights to Beckon Again To Tourists Who Dislike Darkness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLUM ISLAND, Mass., April 18—Tourists do not like to stumble over things in the dark. In fact, they refuse to go where they can't see what their feet are doing or where they are going. This town has found out that much to its financial sorrow and loss.

Last year the townspeople voted to eliminate street lighting. It was, they believed, a good economy move. But by the time the town got accustomed to going without lights they found they would probably have to get accustomed to going without tourists. For with the going of the lights the tourists went also.

So they had another meeting this year, and the townspeople did some more voting. With the result that the lights are coming back on again. With the lights it is expected there will be a return of the tourist trade. It seems logical. They left with the lights, they should come back with them.

Austrian Visits Italy For Study of Fascism

ROME, April 18 (AP)—Prince Ernst von Starhemberg, Commander of the Heimwehr of Austria, came to Italy today to study Fascist methods.

He was received by Premier Mussolini, founder of Fascism.

Millen-Faber Trial

Six Out of 12 Jurors

Six jurors had been accepted at a late hour this afternoon as the third day of the trial of Irving and Murton Millen and Abraham Faber drew to a close. With but two days left this week in which to draw the remaining six it is possible that the jury will not be completed before next week.

Four of the jurors were drawn yesterday. Today's proceedings resulted for the most part in a steady stream of excused or challenged talesmen walking out the huge courtroom doors, which have been kept locked except to release those so relieved from duty.

The defense continued today in its effort to have dismissed for "cause" those veniremen admitting they have been interviewed by state police.

Yesterday Faber, upon advice of his counsel, Mr. George S. Harvey, told the court he "refused to answer" when asked, under the court's unusual ruling, if he challenged the juror being examined. The prosecutor, Mr. Edmund R. Dewing, however, challenged this juror and he was relieved. Today both the Millens and Faber so "refused to answer," but in each case the other defendant challenged and the man was not accepted. The defense contends that it should not be forced to use up one of its limited peremptory challenges to have these "interviewed" jurors excused.

Judge Brown has spared no effort in his attempt to impanel a jury free from bias or prejudice.

Besides the usual questions asked of veniremen being examined for jury service, the Court has included inquiries based on the peculiar circumstances of this case. These special questions, apparently, were the result of a plea by Mr Scharton that he be allowed to question the prospective jurors himself. The plea was denied but the Court studied a list of proposed questions submitted by Mr. Scharton and Mr. Harvey.

In his original instructions to the entire body of talesmen the Judge had pointed out the necessity of allowing no prejudices of race, creed or color to influence decisions in such a case.

In closing these instructions he announced solemnly: "I can imagine nothing more cowardly than for a man, to avoid a duty he owes to the Commonwealth on a solemn occasion like this, to assert a bias or views on capital punishment so as to escape service as a juror. And nothing so mean as to conceal such views in order to become one."

Each venireman called for examination is asked whether he is a relative of the murder victim or of the defendants, whether he has any special personal interest in the case, whether he is conscious of any bias or prejudice against the defendants, whether he has expressed an opinion on their guilt or innocence, and whether he has any views on capital punishment that would prevent him from reaching a verdict on the evidence. In addition he is asked whether he would be prejudiced against a defense based on insanity, and if he has been interviewed in regard to his qualifications as a juror by anyone whom he understood to be a police officer.

Cannon Acquittal Denied

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—A defense motion that the jury be instructed to acquit Bishop James Cannon Jr. and Miss Ada L. Burroughs on a charge of conspiracy to violate the Federal Corrupt Practices Act was denied yesterday in District of Columbia Supreme Court.

Soviet Equipment Held Up by U. S. Loan Restrictions

Moscow Hints Attempt to Force Settlement of Old Debt Claims

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, April 17—Because the Johnson Bill has closed the American money markets to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, it becomes necessary to alter plans for the equipment of many factories, today declared the newspaper Za Industrialisaziu, the Government's economic organ, in the first press comment on the bill.

Soviet trade has one peculiar feature, the newspaper pointed out, namely, that plans must be made over long future periods concerning the type of equipment used in hundreds of new factories. The article added:

"Our economic organizations always have preferred everything American, and following recognition this enthusiasm for American equipment increased. However we must now instruct our economic organizations to correct this tendency. We do not desire to decrease trade relations, least of all with the United States, but we are successfully struggling toward one purpose, namely, to enable us to stand firmly on our own feet.

If the authors of the bill hoped to bring pressure upon the Soviets to settle claims which they do not admit, a study of Soviet diplomatic history should have taught them the fallacy of this notion, declares Za Industrialisaziu. "This attempt, instead of accelerating debt negotiations, which even normally require much time, merely complicates and delays them," the article said.

The newspaper approvingly cites a Baltimore Sun editorial which stated that the U. S. S. R. cannot buy American goods at present without American credits, and the Johnson bill, therefore, harms not the U. S. S. R., but American trade for a long time to come.

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Limit on Pay Days Speeds Up Slow Rhode Island Legislature For Quick Adjournment Gallop

(Continued from Page 1)

tangle at the end of each session. In addition to the rule that the taxpayers will support only a 60-day session, there is another rule which requires that all measures to be acted on must be reported out of committee or be placed on the calendar by the fiftieth day. This latter rule, designed to speed action, has actually retarded it, for much legislation is held off until the fiftieth day. Then the congestion begins.

The present session has been a special irritant to much of the public, for in the first part of the session the Republican Senate hamstrung legislation in its fued with Gov. Theodore Francis Green. At the present only about 12 consequential measures have been passed by the legislature.

With adjournment in sight, the ambling legislature begins to gallop, producing legislation with the speed of a modern motorcar plant, and winding up the session in a very lather of energy and activity.

Budget Unbalanced

But laws enacted in haste make the public repent at leisure, with the result that the legislators are much more eager to adjourn this week than the public is to have it do so. Unless the budget is balanced in these closing moments the state will suffer a diminution in the prestige of its credit and will be forced to operate on a month-to-month basis.

The Bliss-Kiernan bill to legalize betting on horse racing will possibly be acted on today, following the enactment of a variegated liquor bill yesterday. The racing measure will probably be referred to the people, although it was suspected that advocates of the bill sought to have it carried into the closing jam of the session so it might possibly be railroaded through. But Governor Green has announced he would veto the bill; consequently the public is probably protected from hasty legislation in this case.

Governor Green has sought to raise revenue by a tax on utility companies. The $1,500,000 deficit is the subject of unremitting conferences between members of the finance committees and the Governor.

PWA Loans Held Up

There is some support for a PWA building program as the best way of providing unemployment relief. But any considerable borrowing from the Federal Government for such a project must be passed on by the people.

Until these three or four matters are sensibly disposed of Rhode Island hopes its legislators will leave their hats on the hooks just a bit longer. The House advanced the liquor bill to the Senate yesterday, but no final judgment is possible until the Senate crop of amendments is disposed of.

Often the members work beyond the 60 days, but not much. They are invariably making desperate efforts to wind up the session's business and sometimes staying on a day or so in order that certain members who have had absences may get their 60-days pay.

France Abandons Guarantee Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

France's vacillations. French logic feels that it would only be a matter of months before the territorial clauses of the treaty would be put in question, after the financial and military provisions have disappeared. Therefore, the French Government prefers to pretend to favor returning to the original idea of reduction by slow stages of the armaments of all powers to the level allotted the Reich in treaties.

Actually, however, it is admitted that popular apprehension over the Reich's rearmament, and presence in the Cabinet of two generals, as well as such reactionaries as Tardieu and Barthou, makes any real reduction in French forces extremely problematical.

Thus the situation—already difficult—has become more serious still as the result of this latest French maneuver.

Canada Should Quit League of Nations, Senator McRae Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont., April 18—Canada should withdraw from the League of Nations which has entirely lost its influence for world peace and may drag the Dominion into war, is the opinion of Senator A. D. McRae, expressed in the Senate yesterday. As a substitute for the League he advocates an international agreement to discontinue the manufacture and sale of armaments and munitions of war.

So far, said Mr. McRae, discussion has been all one-sided and proleague, and it is time that Canadians understood the responsibilities incurred. Canada as a sovereign state had the right to decide for itself as to participation in future wars, which is not the case so long as it is committed to League agreements.

"Since the League was launched 15 years ago," continued Mr. McRae, "with over 50 nations, Japan and Germany had withdrawn and more than a dozen countries were not paying their dues. It has been said that 'the League of Nations is purely and simply an Anglo-Saxon proposal born in chaos in Paris, laid on the doorstep of Europe by retreating Americans, to be adopted and reared under European conditions and traditions.'"

He maintained that the League began at the wrong end, dealing with governments instead of educating the people, who had not been changed by the last war, but rather were more filled with prejudice and hatred than before. International conferences had largely replaced, and thereby discredited, the League, and pre-war alliances were again the order of the day, declared the Senator.

He saw a remarkable paradox in the fact that while every nation was agreed that another war would mean the end of European civilization, the same nations were preoccupied in preparing for another war.

"War is a racket," he said, "instigated by the great armament manufacturers of Europe, nullifying the peace talk of statesmen like MacDonald and Baldwin.

Opposing Senator McRae's motion for withdrawal from the League, Senator Raoul Dandurand, leader of the Opposition and a former president of the League, declared that to abolish the League would be to abandon humanity to fatalism and despair.

Surpluses Bother Wheat Conferees As Meeting Ends

Australia Alone Objects to Curtailment as Hurtful to Economics

ROME, April 18 (AP)—Delegates to the Rome meeting of the World Wheat Advisory Commission went home today with a lot of work done, but with a new unsolved problem awaiting their attention when they meet again at London in June.

A suggestion of the United States that further reduction of wheat acreage would be necessary to eliminate surpluses among wheat-exporting nations was favorably received last night by representatives of the major producers with the exception of Australia.

The commission placed consideration of the question on the agenda for its June meeting in London.

In the meantime interested governments will be asked to instruct their delegates on any definite action they are prepared to take to eliminate surpluses in the next biennium.

The commission gave approval last night to the final text of recommendations to governments calling for world wheat export minimum prices, denaturing wheat to render it unfit for human consumption and reducing the amount of flour to be extracted from wheat.

A decision was reached to change from May 4 to May 7 the date on which a special price-fixing subcommittee will meet in London.

Australian objections to the suggestion for further curtailment of wheat production was based on the contention that it would be injurious to the internal economy of the country.

Music

Beethoven Cycle Ends

The final concert of the Tuesday cycle of Beethoven's music was given yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with Dr. Koussevitzky conducting. The Overture "Leonore" No. 3 and the Ninth Symphony comprised the program. The chorus was that of the Bach Cantata Club, Mrs. Langdon Warner, conductor. The soloists were Mmes. Olga Averino and Nevada Van Der Veer and Messrs. Dan Gridley and David Blair McClosky.

The Overture was performed in the familiar highly dramatized and effective Koussevitzkyan style. The symphony was impressively set forth, with the imaginative direction and the virtuosic execution that are expected of this organization; except that in the first movement the kettledrums were permitted, and even encouraged, to drown out the other instruments—a common Koussevitzkyan fault. The chorus sang well though the voices were hardly adequate to balance the instruments in volume of tone. The soloists acquitted themselves with credit. Mr. Gridley rather outshone his colleagues. The applause was warm and protracted.

Again the Tuesday subscribers have cause to congratulate themselves on their symphonic season. They have heard all the nine symphonies; two works which were essentially novelties to this generation —the "Triple" Concerto and the "Egmont" music; the "Emperor" Concerto, and the principal overtures. Certainly one of the most interesting of the several series.

L. A. S.

Rosamund Chapin

To a small but appreciative audience in Jordan Hall last evening Miss Rosamund Chapin, soprano, accompanied at the piano by Miss Katherine Gravelin, offered a "Lieder-Abend." Her program was an admirable list of songs selected equitably—five each—from Franz, Brahms, Hugo Wolf, and Richard Strauss. More than most singers of the German Lied did she avoid the hackneyed.

In her interpretative treatment of these songs Miss Chapin evinced, with few lapses, the same intelligence and taste that she had shown in their selection. One must take exception to such strange aberrations as the sudden and dramatic outburst of loud and booming tone with which, in the final phrase of Brahms's limpid and lovely "Aeolian Harp," she announced that the full-blown rose was dropping its petals at her feet. But for the most part, Miss Chapin, phrasing sensitively and judiciously, showed keen appreciation of appropriate mood, emotion and climax, though not without occasional exaggeration.

If only vocal technique had kept pace with musical and poetic imagination, the "Abend" would have been an enjoyable one. In point of fact, Miss Chapin was prevented from doing justice either to her songs or to a naturally good voice by a vocal method one of the most spectacular of whose tenets appeared to be that soft passages must be sung with almost closed lips and without articulation. The results included complete unintelligibility and a strange, squeezed, ventriloquial sound which bore no relation to the rich tone she proved herself able to produce when singing with full voice in the comfortable lower and middle portions of her range. Certain of the more subdued songs were sung entirely in this curious manner; there were very few of which some portions were not so treated. These and other habits, including the turning of all high-note vowels into "ah," are the more to be regretted, we repeat, since they transform what appears to be a good voice into a displeasing one, and nullify an exceptional interpretative talent.

S. S.

Chiasson-Geoffrion

Last night in the art gallery of the Twentieth Century Club, Mr. Claude Jean Chiasson, pianist, and Mr. Louis Geoffrion, baritone, joined forces in a recital which entertained a small but friendly audience. Miss Irene Mercier was pianoforte accompanist for Mr. Geoffrion The program opened with "Wolsey's Wilde," by William Byrd, in a group which included the Mozart G major Sonata and the Beethoven 'Pathétique," played by Mr. Chiasson. There followed a group of songs by Lully, Ronald and Secchi, a trio of Chopin numbers, then songs by Keel, Batten and Martini, and to close, a miscellaneous group of pianoforte compositions by Meyer, Debussy Ravel and a ms. piece by Mr. Chaisson.

These two young men are obviously in the formative period. Mr. Chiasson has a certain technical facility, but as yet very little of the æsthetic quality without which a pianoforte recital is likely to become a stereotyped pattern in tone. Nor does he seem to find it easy to vary the colors on his musical palette, an art rather necessary if one is to become a successful interpreter of, say, Chopin or Debussy.

Mr. Geoffrion seems at present to be more concerned with how he produces his tone than with the effect of his songs upon his audience. One felt that he was singing in a painstaking manner, but not from the sheer joy of giving pleasure. His voice is of agreeable quality, inclined toward a huskiness in the lower register, but of good range. With more experience he will be able to propel his songs with greater freedom.

G. M. S.

Glove Strike Nears End

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., April 17 (AP)—With 3000 striking glove cutters and manufacturers tentatively agreed on a new wage schedule, settlement of the two-day old strike today depended on acceptance of the proposed increases by the 10 per cent of the industry outside of the 200 factories in Fulton County.

State Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews today announced that the NRA Administration in Washington will accept the new wage schedules provided the increase has the approval of the code authority.

Bullets in Illinois

KINCAID, Ill., April 18 (AP)—William Core, member of the United Mine Workers Union, was fatally wounded last night in a barrage of bullets that brought injuries to four others as Christian County's intermittent mine strife was fanned by a local election quarrel.

United Mine Workers scored a triumph over Progressives in the election of village trustees, naming three members to displace incumbent Progressive union mine members.

How Farmers Can Help Save Wild Life

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Flushing Bar Protects Creatures

Labor Board Program Accepted by Strikers In Nash Motor Plants

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 18 (AP)—Production machinery began humming again today in three plants that were forced to close in February and March by a strike of 4700 workmen.

Simultaneous reopening of the Kenosha and Racine plants of the Nash Motor Company and of the Seaman Body Corporation was made possible by removal yesterday of the last stumblingblock to settlement.

A program outlined by the Federal Automobile Labor Board at Racine two weeks ago was the basis of settlement. The original offer, accepted at Racine, provided for a general 10 per cent wage increase, recognition of collective bargaining committees, seniority rights, and rehiring of strikers without discrimination.

Kenosha workmen subsequently obtained modification of the wage terms because of a wage differential between the two Nash plants.

Cleveland Has Strike Of Filling Stations

CLEVELAND, O., April 18 (AP)—A sudden strike of 2000 gasoline filling station attendants brought dismay to motorists and overtures of peace from major oil companies here yesterday.

Companies operating chains of stations ordered them closed to prevent possible disorder. Only independent dealers continued in business—and they reaped a harvest of gold.

A few companies tried to keep their stations open, but pickets and sympathizers found ways to hamper them. No violence was reported, but the stations somehow became clogged with drivers ordering gas in one-gallon lots—and demanding every service from a tire check to water in the battery.

Flushing Bar Warns Farmer When Mower Threatens Game

'Be Kind to Animals' Week Offers Conservationists in Rural Districts Opportunities to Save Lives and Homes of Field Dwellers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Meadow larks as well as game birds in Michigan have a practical and able friend in Mr. P. L. English, research fellow of the school of forestry and conservation of the University of Michigan, and director of the game division of the state department of conservation, who has invented a flushing bar that locates nests and aids in protecting birds in harvest fields.

The bar is fastened to the mowing machine by means of a chain which swings ahead of the mower so that birds are flushed from their nests and the nests located. In this way parent birds, their young or eggs may be protected.

Experiments with the bar devised by Mr. English have been carried out and have shown that wild life can be further conserved through this method with the coöperation of farmers. Bars were in use on 100 acres of the Williamston Game Management Project, supported by the state department of conservation, and on 15 farms.

The making of bars for mowers is a simple process, as worked out by Mr. English, and an inexpensive one. From two pieces of strap iron, each ¼x1½x36 inches, two angle irons are made. An arm to which the pole is fastened is 19 inches long and the arm which fastens to the mower tongue, 17 inches long. Holes are bored in the 19-inch arm for wiring the pole and in the 17-inch arm for bolting to the tongue. Angle irons are bolted to the tongue so that they extend out 3 inches beyond the tongue. Lock washers are used.

The larger end of a pole, preferably of heavy bamboo, is wired to the angle irons by looping the wire over the pole, running the ends through the holes in the iron and then wrapping the wire around iron and pole as tightly as possible. Then the chain is wired to the pole, as in the illustration, so that it will drag over the hay. The pole is braced with a stay wire from the outer end to the hame, and fastened to the hame ring with a snap. The pole is 11 feet 9 inches when used with a 6-foot mower, and 10 feet 9 inches with a 5-foot mower. The chain is about 8½ feet long.

When the hay is close to the fence, the bar is not applied until after the first round. In unhitching only the wire snap is unfastened and the entire apparatus may be removed by unbolting from the tongue.

"I did not invent the idea of a flushing bar," Mr. English says. "As far as I know a Mr. Peterson in Wisconsin devised one in 1931. The one I used last year for the first time was invented by myself. A more thorough test of my apparatus this summer showed faults that I am working to correct. This past season on 15 farms on which experiments were conducted, I have found that the bars for flushing birds are well worth while as they saved some birds and nests. Much more experimentation, however, will be necessary. Users will confer a great favor by reporting the effectiveness of the bar, and also by sending me any suggestions for improvement."

Polished Plate Glass Output

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—Polished plate glass production by members of Plate Glass Manufacturers of America was 9,926,859 square feet in March compared with 7,441,278 in February and 4,881,322 in March of last year.

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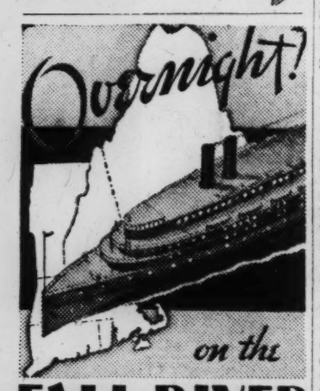

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Dublin Theaters Exploring New Plays and New Methods In 'Land of Make Believe'

The Abbey, the Gate and the Peacock Are Trail Blazers, With an Entire Nation, Including Children, Devoted to Shakespeare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Irish love of the drama enables Dublin to rank as one of the world's leading "laboratories" of the theater.

Freed from the conventionalities of commercial productions, three theaters—the Abbey, the Gate and the Peacock—are now exploring new fields with their plays and methods of presentation.

Despite the claim here that Dubliners are the greatest movie fans in the world and even though London productions draw big houses to the city's other theaters, the "unorthodox" trio continues to delight a large band of followers, while visitors can hardly say they have "seen" the Free State unless they have witnessed one or more of their productions.

Three Leaders

The Abbey, which enjoys some Government assistance, has become famous as the home of Irish drama, performed by native players and producers. During its existence of more than a quarter of a century it has faithfully reflected the best of the country's dramatic literature, and its most successful ventures have later won praise from many audiences outside Ireland.

At the northern end of O'Connell Street, the Gate is engaged in experimental work representing the new dramatic consciousness which is emerging in Ireland. It also presents revivals of outstanding plays, translations and romantic drama in the Gaelic tongue. Much of its success can be attributed to the electric personalities of its two leading actors—Michael Mac Liammoir and Hilton Edwards.

The newest addition to Dublin's repertory theaters is the little Peacock. Here Mrs. May Carey aims at producing chiefly gay and witty modern plays. She has formed a company of clever actors and actresses to maintain the high standard of acting which Dublin audiences demand.

The Irishman's love of the theater has been explained by Sir Frank Benson, the well-known Shakespearean actor, as due to his close touch with nature, and to his dramatic history and everyday life. A talk with Michael Mac Liammoir of the Gate Theater throws further light on this national characteristic.

From the Soil

"If you scratch an Irishman deep enough, you will find his ancestry in the country" is a Dublin saying, and Mr. Mac Liammoir proudly reveals his country origin. At a very early age he felt the call of the footlights and served a promising apprenticeship under Beerbohm Tree and played boy parts with Noel Coward. Post-war years found him touring Irish villages playing Shakespeare with Hilton Edwards, his present partner in the Gate productions.

Shakespeare in little villages of a few hundred inhabitants!

Even the children in Ireland show their appreciation of Shakespeare. A recent example of this at the Gate Theater is recounted. Specially reduced prices were offered for children for the "Midsummer Night's Dream." Youngsters from four to 16 filled the audience and expressed their enjoyment with bursts of laughter and applause.

A peep back-stage at the Gate is a revelation of how ingenuity can enable ambitious production to be achieved in an almost inconceivably small space. Sets piled up against each other seem to spell indescribable chaos, but to the audience the performance proceeds with clockwork precision. Mike McCarthy, dresser and stage-hand, is party responsible for this. He was recruited from the ranks of the pavement artists and he is supremely happy in this new-found medium of expression for his artistic temperament.

Two ardent supporters of the Gate are Lord and Lady Longford. They have on various occasions helped the company to weather bad spells and have both seen highly successful performances of their own plays.

Major Crimes Show Decrease of 8 P. C. On New York Record

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 18—A decrease of nearly 8 per cent in the four major types of crime during 1933 is the significant feature of Police Commissioner John F. O'Ryan's report in the hands of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia yesterday. Since the period covered by the report antedates the present administration, Commissioner O'Ryan made no comment on reasons for the decrease.

The department's record of arrests, which are understood to reflect the efficiency of the force, compared favorably with the previous year, the commissioner said. In view of the fact that less than a month of the period after the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment was included in 1933, it was held that no light was thrown on the problems of repeal by these figures.

The report also recorded a population increase from 7,200,000 to 7,345,000 on the basis of a police census.

At a meeting of the Men's Club of the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn last night, Commissioner O'Ryan recommended that a commission of representatives of the city's non-political institutions, such as universities, be empowered to act as judges of habitual criminals, with the authority to banish professional criminals from the city.

Cummings Stresses Need Of 'Controlled' Liberty

UNIVERSITY, Va., April 18 (AP)—Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General of the United States, told the School of Law at the University of Virginia April 15 that the Government "must exercise greater powers of social control" to "secure liberty in terms of the public welfare."

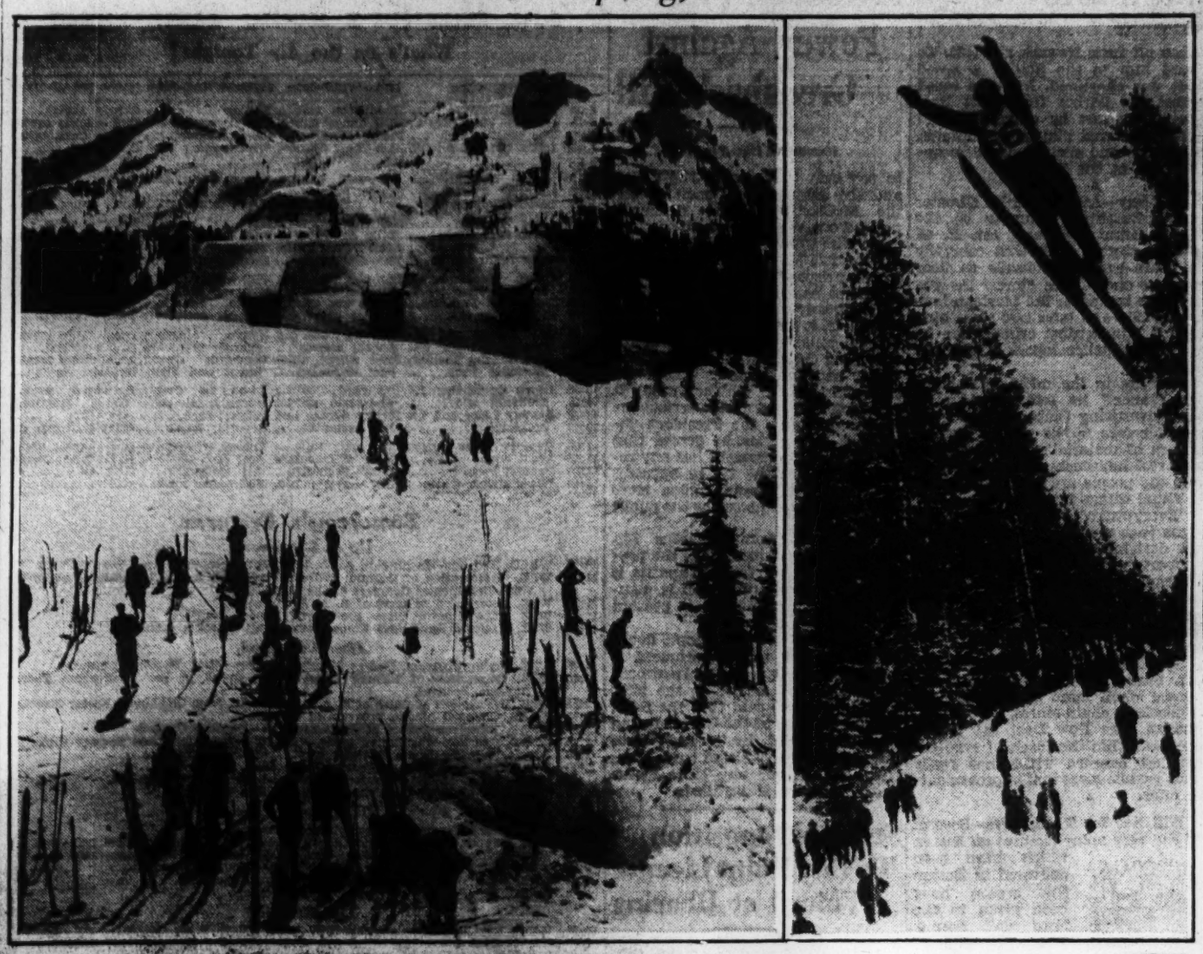
Delivering the first of a series of three lectures before the law school, the Attorney-General said that "to protect liberty in terms of the individual," individual effort and "collective effort within the social and economic process itself" is demanded. The present crisis is not the result of the breakdown of character, rather is it "due to the failure of the various groups in the economic structure to function in terms of intelligent coöperation," he declared.

Trails Fosters Hiking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Trails, a quarterly publication sponsored by the Los Angeles County Department of Recreation, Camps and Playgrounds, made its initial appearance recently. The magazine furnishes information regarding mountain trails and hikes in southern California.

No White Petals of Spring, but Lots of Fun



Both Photos by Jerry Dwyer

Spring Skiing in Alpinelike Northwest

Left—Paradise Valley, Rainier National Park. The Hole in the Foreground, Believe It or Not, Is the Entrance to the Snow-Submerged Lodge. Right—Sailing Through the Air on Big Hill Ski Jump, Snoqualmie Pass.

April Sunshine Adds New Zest To Skiing in Pacific Northwest

High Mountains Keep Snow Packed Until June for Sports Usually Enjoyed Only in Winter Months; Thousands Flock to Highland Ski Runs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—A new ski world has opened up to the people of the Pacific Northwest, and the discovery that skiing is particularly delightful in the spring of the year has given a new meaning to March, April, May and even June. April with its long days and beautiful weather is the month when the biggest ski events of the year take place in Rainier National Park.

The Northwest is not unique in its zest for skiing, sharing as it does in an enthusiasm that is felt all over North America and the Continent and among the famous Alpine skiers. Not only at famous resorts like St. Moritz and Lake Placid but wherever and whenever snow is accessible or available feet that feel like flying take to the hills.

Reports from Munich tell how the sport has grown from almost nothing 10 years ago until now, on a week-end, it is not unusual to see a crowd of 126,000 trekking to the snowfields. Where a single car for skiers was attached to trains out of Boston five years ago bound for the ski runs of Vermont, there are now from one to five special trains on a week-end, with cars equipped with ski racks. The same is true in Montreal where special trains, with from five to ten cars, carry crowds out into the Laurentian hills for skiing.

Crowds at Carnivals

Lake Arrowhead out of Los Angeles, Truckee and Tahoe out of San Francisco, Yosemite, all feel the increasing enthusiasm for skiing. An indication of growth even in the past year is shown in a comparison of crowds out of Portland, Ore. Last year 4000 automobiles took crowds out to Government Camp on Mt. Hood for the big winter sports carnival; this year 7000 cars took an estimated 30,000 people out to witness or engage in snow sports. On three different week-ends in January more people were entertained at Paradise Lodge, Mt. Rainier, than on any day last summer.

Skiing has changed the Cascades from a merely beautiful, snowy silhouette on the winter horizon to a playfield. Five years ago people waited for the snow to go, on the mountains; now they wait for it to come. Only such alpinists as the Mountaineers and the Mazamas and skilled Norwegians ventured into the snow fastness; now the cities and towns send long caravans of automobiles and buses into the mountains, bristling with skis, skis on the running board, skis on the roof, skis sticking up like masts.

This sport, which has literally and figuratively taken the Northwest "off its feet," has all the more flavor in a section where snow on the western lowlands is rare and outdoor ice-skating almost unknown. To a people with no snow in their front yard to have suddenly discovered huge piles of it in the back is enough to make them a bit excessive in their joy.

Courtesies Exchanged

The sport has had the effect of producing immeasurable good fellowship between communities quite effacing old trade rivalries. Portland, with its ski queen and court, its mayor and other dignitaries, visited Seattle and Tacoma during the past season, where they were banqueted, paraded with due fanfare, and taken out to the Big Hill for skiing. British Columbia and the States, always eager for excuses to visit one another, have found skiing a ready provocative.

Winter and spring have become a succession of tournaments and carnivals. Portland's Winter Carnival, held now for three successive years, begins to rival her own summer rose festival. The Carnival, sponsored by different community, service and outdoor clubs, began this year with the "Queen's ball" and was followed the next evening by a Mardi Gras, all leading to the big events on Mt. Hood with a cross-country ski race, coronation of the queen and a ski tournament. A beautiful and spectacular feature of the program was the illumination of the mountain by calcium flares in the shape of a huge diamond, placed there by intrepid climbers.

The value of skiing and allied winter sports to the tourist industry is becoming increasingly apparent to travel promotion groups, who remind themselves at luncheons that the famous St. Moritz and other great resorts were quite unknown until they exploited winter sports.

Good Tourist Interests

One of the most active committees of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce during the present season is the winter sports committee, which is chiefly concerned, however, in the promotion of spring skiing. It is spring skiing they have suddenly discovered that makes them unique in this country; when skiing is over in other localities, it is at its best on Mt. Rainier. Spring skiing, they figure, adds three or four months to their tourist season.

April is a delectable month for skiing, the long days that linger into long twilights, the clear beautiful weather at this time of year, the rides over swift, payed highways with spring on all sides and then to enter the great snow fields for skiing; skiing in light summer apparel, in shorts, in bathing suits just as they do at Davos in the Swiss Alps. The travel promoter cannot help it if his fancy glimpses possibilities of continental-like winter and spring sports events approaching in gayety those of Arosa, of Grundelwald, of St. Moritz, and of Pontresina in the Engadine.

Certainly he has the snow to back his assumption. Even this year with the snowfall the lightest in years skiing will remain excellent on Rainier well through the spring and with the usual snowfall Fourth of July ski events are quite possible. Mt. Baker and Mt. Skukson near Bellingham and Vancouver are unrivaled for spring skiing and Big-Four east of Everett is a vast untouched ski territory.

Downhill Races

Skiing in the Pacific Northwest received an excellent start from its large resident Scandinavian population, many of whom had competed in the ski classic at Holmenkollen, Norway, including such names as Hjalmar Hvam, Ole Hegge, Sven Utterstrom and John Elvrum. Even with the thousands who have taken up skiing the first names of winners are laregly Ole, Eric and Leif.

Straight downhill racing is becoming popular and this spring the "silver skis race," patterned after the "flying mile" at St. Moritz and the "Roberts Kandahar race" at Murren, will take place at Mt. Rainier. This race starts at Camp Muir at an elevation of 10,000 feet and descends four miles down to Paradise valley at 5500 feet elevation.

While Mt. Rainier is a one-day trip from Tacoma and Seattle, it is much more delightful to spend a night there and guests may stop at Longmire springs or go on up to the 5500 feet level; a great snow-go allows automobiles to go as far as Narada springs, where a hike of one and a half miles takes skiers up into Paradise valley. There the lodge and cabins are kept open, reached by snow tunnels, which adds to the fun of snow adventuring.

Better Housing During Youth Found Vital by Chicago Judge

Will, Judge Kavanagh Says, Reduce Crime as Juvenile Delinquency Is Directly Traceable to Bad Home Environment

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—The social value of slum clearance and provision of better housing for slum families, and particularly the effect it would have on reduction of juvenile delinquency, should prove a strong incentive for more action on the housing question, according to Judge Marcus Kavanagh of Chicago. From years of study of crime and delinquency Judge Kavanagh has concluded that the principal factor is bad environment in youth.

He presented this theory on delinquency in his book "The Criminal and His Allies," published several years ago, and he reiterated it again in an interview during which he said municipalities, as a crime prevention measure, should take much more interest in slum clearance and rehabilitation than they are doing at the present time.

The improvement of living conditions of slum families, Judge Kavanagh said in the interview, should be "a great step" in the war on crime.

"Better environment would remove from the youth of the slums the temptations they now have," Judge Kavanagh said. "Good companionship offers a strong force in creating good conduct, while the boy who lives in a slum tenement loses a large amount of respect for himself. A self-respecting boy or man is not liable to give way to temptation so easily."

Judge Kavanagh favors the transplanting of slum communities, where possible, to new neighborhoods on the outskirts of cities, but believes that the rebuilding of present slum neighborhoods also has a place in a comprehensive re-housing scheme.

Instead of carrying through life the happy recollection of summers in the open, of occupying their time with outdoor occupations such as gardening and the other things that boys did a generation or so ago, the youths of today in so many cases, he pointed out, have nothing to call home except a dark flat in the fourth story of a dingy apartment building, with a constantly recurring moving van out in front.

From this environment, Judge Kavanagh said, come not only most of the "bad boys" who later turn into desperate criminals, but also those who turn to racketeering. Better environment, he holds, would be the greatest single factor in the prevention of delinquency.

Railway Coaches Made Camp Homes For Touring British

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Facilities for holiday making in railway camping coaches are to be extended this summer by the London and North Eastern Railway, following the success of the scheme which was introduced last year. In addition to the 10 coaches which were quickly booked up for the whole of last summer, an additional 25 will be available this year.

Each coach will accommodate six persons and has two separate sleeping compartments, a living room and a kitchen. Everything necessary is provided, even to clean linen each week. All that the lessees have to do is to arrange for their food. The hirer of a coach can select from a list of some 80 places where he will have it run into a siding and indulge in carefree camping. The various sidings have been chosen in the most beautiful country districts of Northern England and Northern and Southern Scotland.

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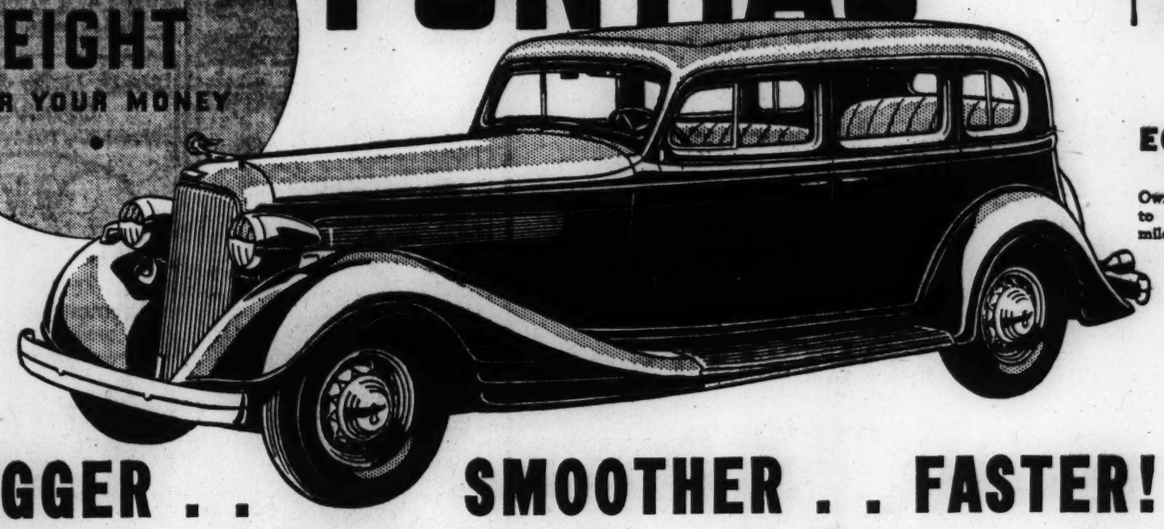

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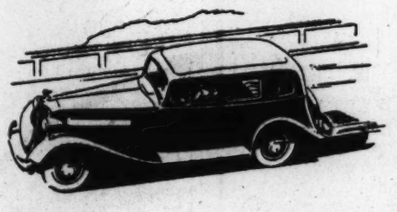

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Now, what about *economy*? Pontiac owners will tell you. Here are typical experiences: "I just returned from a trip of 185 miles and used only 10 gallons of gas." . . . "I'm getting 16 miles to the gallon." . . . "I averaged about 60 miles an hour for 1441 miles and got better than 15 miles to the gallon." . . . "800 miles, 50 miles an hour, 17 miles to the gallon; my new Pontiac is more than you claim." Pontiac's remarkable gas and oil economy is literally amazing the motoring world. You too will be surprised and delighted!

• • •

**Illustrated, the 4-Door Sedan, list price at Pontiac, Mich., $805. With bumpers, spare tire, metal tire cover, tire lock and spring covers, the list price is $32.00 additional. List prices of other models at Pontiac, Mich., $715 and up.*

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T	O	N				S	I	R		
A	R	E	S		V	A	N	E		
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Broadcloth Pajamas $1.45
Silk Neckwear 55c
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Quality Shirts and Shorts, 38c each
Lisle and Rayon Hose, 28c pair . . . 4 for $1.00
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Boston Snapshots

Blue Noses and Blue Notes—Three "blue nose" guides from Bear River, Nova Scotia, and three "Blue Notes" entertainers from WBZ studios entertained members of the Advertising Club yesterday as they awaited the late arrival of their speaker. The guides made music while an Indian in full regalia, and with an entirely expressionless face, executed a tribal clog dance. The "Blue Notes" then obliged with "I've Got Rhythm," "Easter Bonnet," and other request numbers done in the best microphone style.

For a few minutes, too, the Statler Georgian Room echoed moose calls as a Maine champion in the art bent over the carpeted floor and sent the strange bellowing and grunting sounds reverberating under the luncheon tables. Our faint hope that the program committee might have had a moose waiting in the hall to answer the call, was doomed to disappointment. Nothing came into the room after the beguiling cries—except a police officer and the guest speaker, Mr. R. G. Parker.

A late train from the West to New York had made this gentleman miss the morning plane. He had finally taken off from Newark at 11:30. To speed him to the Statler a speed boat was chartered. In it he raced across the harbor from East Boston—to be met by a police escort which delivered him in six minutes, breathless and slightly dazed in appearance at the Statler.

* * *

New Day—Assistant Sales Director and Advertising Manager of the W. T. Grant Company, Mr. R. G. Parker, started with that company 14 years ago in Louisville as floor man in one of the stores. He was with the troops on the Mexican border in 1916 and later saw something of the fight against crime when he worked as police reported in Syracuse.

"We are in the midst of another renaissance," he told members of the Advertising Club. "As has happened before in the world's history, an era of materialism has failed to give real happiness and satisfaction, and the people are turning to more spiritual things for relief.

"Everywhere," he said, "there are signs that music, art and literature are deriving a new and substantial support from the mass of the people instead of from a privileged few. I believe in time to come the world will look back at our time as one of wonderful opportunity and progress."

Speaking of business conditions, Mr. Parker said that the day has passed when mere size—great consolidations, chain stores, etc.—meant success. The New Deal has placed success within the reach of even the smallest concern which has really worth-while ideas and improvements to offer.

* * *

Will See for Themselves—Several of the very many lectures on Russia which have been delivered in Boston this season have been given in the Ford Hall Forum. The members of this group will now have an opportunity to form their own impressions and draw their own conclusions about the Soviet Republics. The Forum has arranged its second annual tour to Russia. The party will sail from New York on July 6 on the Majestic.

* * *

"Two If by Sea"—At 9 o'clock tonight two lanterns will be hung outside the tower of the Old North Church—to swing, glimmering, in the wind as they did in 1775 when Paul Revere waited to spread the alarm of British approach. Pauline Revere Little, a direct descendant of Revere, will assist in the lighting ceremony, which precedes the annual observance of Patriot's Day tomorrow.

Michigan Schools Use Radio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—More than 12,000 school pupils listened to educational talks radiocast by University of Michigan during the recently completed 1933-34 series, it is announced by Prof. Waldo Abbot. Ninety-two schools had classes tuned in regularly, and 41 of these gave definite figures of listeners Vocational guidance, science and Michigan history were the most popular subjects, it is reported. Other leaders were civics, English poets, English language, zoölogy, astronomy and fine arts.

President Pits Power Against Greenback Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

to pay only 30 cents on the dollar and the case was still open. Under the McLeod bill, the President pointed out, depositors in the second bank—the weaker of the two—would get the full 100 cents on the dollar, whereas depositors in the first bank could get nothing more than the 60 cents already received.

That is, it would work out in this fashion unless the bill provided for reopening the cases of bank failures which had been finally closed and all claims settled. Whichever way it was decided would work a serious injustice to many, the President developed. In addition he denied that the Federal Government has any responsibility for the frozen deposits, and that it is already doing more than should be expected by the public at large.

For these various reasons Mr. Roosevelt is convinced that the proposal to free all frozen deposits is impractical and unjust and is planning to use his influence to prevent congressional action.

But he does recognize some doubt as to whether the Government is being liberal enough in its treatment of frozen assets on which the RFC makes loans. He said that the RFC, the Comptroller of the Currency and the Secretary of the Treasury were reëxamining every closed bank in an effort to discover any cases where more liberality is justified.

Strong Opposition To City Point License Voiced at Hearing

A strong delegation from City Point appeared at the State House today to oppose granting of a license to sell hard liquor in property adjoining Marine Park.

The crowd nearly filled Gardiner auditorium, where the State Alcoholic Beverage Commission was hearing an appeal of Farragut, Inc., from the refusal of the Boston Licensing Commission to grant a license.

The Rev. Patrick J. Waters, pastor of St. Bridget's Church, located in the vicinity, led the opposition. Declaring the conditions bad enough as they are now, he said that with plenty of places in the neighborhood now selling liquor, he saw no need of opening one at a spot "which is the most beautiful in Boston."

The Rev. J. DeWitt Dowling, representing the Church of the Redeemer and the City Mission, also spoke in opposition. Mr. Thomas J. Murphy, representing the Boston Park Department in opposition, said the city has spent nearly $2,000,000 to beautify the section. Mr. Frank J. Burke, representing the petitioners, said the site represented an investment of $18,000 and that between 15 and 18 men would be employed.

Boston Events
TONIGHT

Theaters

"THE MOON RISES" (Shubert). New version of Franz Lehar's "Gypsy Love." Good costumes, settings and augmented orchestra 8:30.

"POTTER'S FIELD" (Plymouth). Paul Green's new Negro drama with music by Dolphe Martin. Various interesting innovations in the manner of presentation. 8:25.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—"The Trumpet Blows." George Raft as a toreador in a Mexican story. On the stage Hans Wiener dance group performs to music by Sevitsky's orchestra. Various vaudeville acts. 11:05 a. m., 1:55, 4:45, 7:35, 10:25.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Last day of "Harold Teen" with Hal LeRoy, and "You Can't Buy Everything" with May Robson. Fenway at 12:55, 3:35, 6:11, 8:40. Paramount at 9:02, 11:03 a. m., 2:44, 5:30, 8:26.

MAJESTIC—George Arliss in "The House of Rothschild." 2:30, 8:30.

ORPHEUM—Spencer Tracy in an amusing tale of over-conceit, "The Show Off." Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:40.

FINE ARTS—"The End of the World." a French idea of the confusion following an announcement of the end of the world, and "Friederike," a musical entertainment with Franz Lehar's melodies. 1:15, 3:50, 6:20, 9. At 9:30 tonight Yasha Nasarenko, one of the players in "The End of the World," will appear in person.

BOSTON—Lew Ayres in "Let's Be Ritzy," in which two young people begin to live beyond their means, with amusing consequences. On the stage, "Melody Mad Parade," with Sophie Tucker. 10:13 a. m., 1:19, 4:26, 7:33, 10:40.

KEITH'S—"Wild Cargo." Frank Buck's latest animal pictures. Personal appearance of his cameraman, Leroy Phelps. 10 a. m., 12:11, 2:36, 5:01, 7:26, 9:51.

STATE—Clark Gable and Myrna Loy in "Men in White"—a story of medical men and hospitals. Good acting and direction. 12:40, 3, 5:20, 7:40, 10.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Roosevelt Family Tree"; Little King cartoon; other shorts and newsreels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Other Events

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY—Free lecture by Lieut. James P. Phillips, of Wright Field, Dayton, O. Institute of Geographical Exploration, Harvard University. 8.

"LOST BOY"—Ford Hall Forum Players present this drama of reform school effects, 36 Joy Street. 8:30.

PEABODY PLAYHOUSE—"The Invisible Empire." 8:30.

ADULT EDUCATION COURSES—Twentieth Century Club opens new classes: "Planning Summer Reading," 6:30; "Creative Evolution," 6:30; "Vocabulary Building," 6:30; "Pleasing Speech," 6:30 and 8; "Everyday English," 8; "Drawing and Painting," 6:30 and 8:30; "Conversational French," 8.

TOMORROW

Music

MME. D'ALVAREZ—Contralto. Ritz-Carlton Hotel. 11 a. m.

Other Events

BROOKLINE BIRD CLUB—Meets at North Station for 7:50 a. m. train for Ipswich to Little Neck walk—boat to Plum Island. Second group meets on Chestnut Hill bus at Brookline Village at 1:45 for walk from Putterham Meadows to Arboretum.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—All day outing at Cedar Hill, Waltham—on Beaver Street, near Waverly Oaks Road. Supper at 5. Dancing in evening.

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The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	N. E. Agriculture	Huddleston talk	Yankee Singers	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News	NBC dance music	The Cosmopolitans	CBS soloist; orch.
5:30	The Singing Lady	Frank Merriwell	"Jack Armstrong"	School Com. talk
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Arm Chair Quartet	White's Scrap Book	CBS vocal trio
6:00	Westminster Choir,	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	mixed chorus	sketches; music	Scores; Merry-Go-	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; sports	Scores; events	Round; music	CBS dance music
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Your Folks & Mine	Happy Minstrel	Local dance music
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Hollywood stars	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	Three Blue Notes	"Billy Batchelor"	Just Plain Bill	Local dance music
7:30	Fire Dept. speaker	After Dinner Revue	'Music on the Air'	Organ; soloist
7:45	Irene Rich; sketch	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	N. E. Council talk
8:00	Crime Clues: serial	BaronMunchausen;	CBS soloists; orch.	String trio
8:15	mystery story	Steeden Orch.	Edwin C. Hill	College talk
8:30	Dangerous Paradise	Lillian and Chet	Albert Spalding;	Woodwind group
8:45	Babe Ruth; sketch	Musical program	soloist; orch.	Talk, "Taxation"
9:00	Ray Knight and his	"Lavender and Old	Nino Martini;	Local dance music
9:15	Cuckoos; sketch; or	Lace"; musical	chorus; orchestra	Organ recital
9:30	John Charles Thomas,	Fred Allen; solo-	Lombardo Orch.;	Local dance music
9:45	baritone; orch.	ists; orchestra	Burns and Allen	Reports; news
10:00	Lopez Orchestra;	Ed Barnyard Music	Fiorito Orch.;	Boston Arena,
10:15	Sullivan; trio,	and male quartet	comedy; soloists	Gerry Harrison,
10:30	Sammy Liner and his	Ranny Weeks and	Soloist; orch.	reporting
10:45	orchestra	his orchestra	Reports; music	Mary Eastman; or.
11:00	Reports; sport review.	Forecasts; talk	Yankee News Serv-	Nick Lucas; orch.
11:15	Local dance music	News; Bill Scotti's	ice; Jack Little &	Local dance music
11:30	Popular vocalists	dance orchestra	his orchestra	Sign off
11:45	News; dance music	NBC dance music.	CBS dance music.	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WNAC, Red Sox-Washington game, Fred Hoey, reporter, from Fenway Park.
11:00 WBZ, "Restoration of Colonial Williamsburg," Dr. A. W. R. Goodwin, at Forty-third Continental Congress of the D. A. R.
11:45 WBZ, Description of start of B. A. A. Marathon.
12:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:45 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speaker; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, Flying program, George Mason, aviation editor, Boston Transcript.
2:00 WBZ, Coronation of Eleanor Roosevelt as Queen of the Washington Cherry Blossom Festival.
2:15 WBZ, Description of finish of B. A. A. Marathon from Clubhouse, Exeter Street.
2:15 WAAB, Classical Album, program of recordings.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air; Music—Dorothy Gordon.
3:15 WNAC, Red Sox-Washington game, Fred Hoey, reporter, from Fenway Park.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; guest speakers; orchestra.
3:30 WAAB, National Student Federation speaker.
4:30 WBZ, Music Magic; narrator; vocal soloists; concert orchestra.
5:15 "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edmon Williams.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, Chase Baromeo, Mme. Marinoff, orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, "Youth and the Radio Chain," Russell V. Burhard, school principal.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee's Orchestra; Olsen, Swenson, Gross and Dunn; soloists.
8:30 WNAC, "The Voice of America"; soloists; chorus; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Death Valley Days; "Pioneers of the West."
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians.

Late Programs

10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Music Hall; Lewis Wiley, Negro Choir.
10:00 WNAC, Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra; Col. Stoopnagle and Budd; Connie Boswell.
10:45 WAAB, James Thurber, commentator and humorist.

Monitor's Radiocast Later on April 19

THE Monitor Views the News," The Christian Science Monitor's daily program of comment on the news, will be radiocast at 12:30 p. m., eastern standard time, on Thursday, April 19, 30 minutes later than its usual time, over Station WBZ.

This change is due to a special radiocast of the start of the B. A. A. Marathon.

Saltonstall Delays Political Decision

Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, today refused to confirm a newspaper report that he was to withdraw from the political battlefield for two years.

Mr. Saltonstall declared he has made no final decision as to his political plans. The Speaker was reported as considering a personal two-year moratorium on politics, in order that Mr. Gaspar G. Bacon, lieutenant-governor and announced gubernatorial candidate, might have a clear road for the party's nomination.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, continued mild tonight and Thursday; gentle to moderate variable winds, becoming southwesterly.

Maine, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Thursday, not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Fair tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer in north portion Thursday.

Vermont: Fair tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer Thursday.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer in west portion Thursday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds tonight, becoming gentle to moderate southerly Thursday, and fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	57	68	New Orleans	68	78
Bermuda	72	78	New York	60	70
Chicago	58	68	Norfolk, Va.	54	70
Denver	44	62	Philadelphia	58	70
Helena, Mont.	44	62	St. Louis	58	68
Jacksonville	68	86	St. Paul	54	64
Kansas City	50	68	San Francisco	52	70
Los Angeles	58	70	Washington	48	56
Miami, Fla.	78	82			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 18.
B—Maximum April 17.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 2:24 p. m., Thursday 2:24 a. m.
Height of tides 8.5 feet, 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:57 p. m.

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State Store Plan For Liquor Wins Vermont Governor

Disrespect for Law Held Increasing Menace Among Young

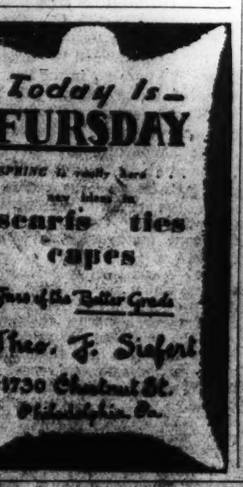
MONTPELIER, Vt., April 18 (AP)—Gov. Stanley C. Wilson placed his stamp of approval on the state stores plan for sale of intoxicating beverages, in his message today at the joint assembly of the House and Senate of the Vermont Legislature meeting in special session. This plan has been drafted into bill form and will be presented later.

The Governor said "I feel that the State Store plan for the sale of distilled liquors has fewer objectionable features than the straight license plan, and should be adopted.

"The illegal traffic in intoxicating liquor is rampant in some sections of the State, and I am informed by enforcement officers that public sentiment makes enforcement extremely difficult.

"I am bound to look at respect for law and the maintenance of law and order as of prime consequence to the State. We cannot afford to have our young people growing up with a disrespect for law. We cannot afford to have bootleggers sapping the foundations of our State."

Governor Wilson said temperance could be achieved only by making intemperance unpopular over a long period of time.



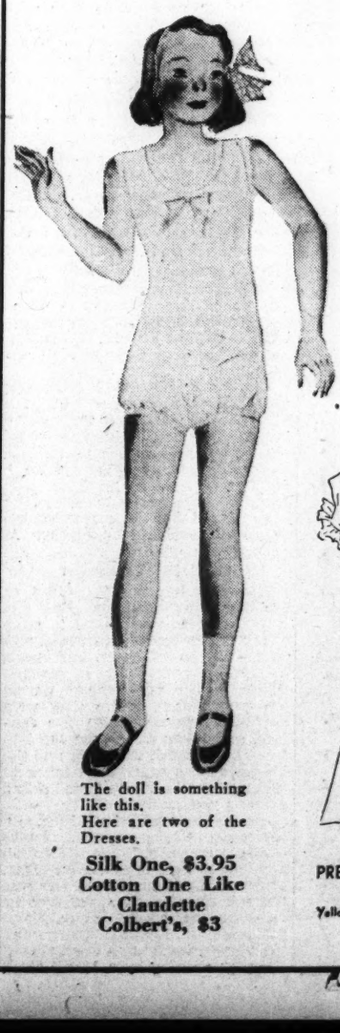
Madame Clare
CORSET SHOP
102 SOUTH 20TH STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Specializing for a Short Time in
Semi-Made Custom Garments
at Ready-to-Wear Prices

SPRINGER'S
Under Reading Terminal
AT 12TH and FILBERT STS.
PHILADELPHIA
Open Daily and Sunday
Sea Food Specialties
PLATTER AND A LA CARTE SERVICE
SPECIAL BUSINESS MEN'S LUNCH DAILY
We Serve the Best the Market Affords.

William B. Margerum
INCORPORATED
The House of Excellence in
Meat, Poultry and General Food Products
Reading Terminal Market
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The system which safeguards the purity of Abbotts "A" Milk has become famous throughout the dairy industry. It is your absolute assurance of a pure milk supply.
Abbotts "A" MILK
Abbotts Dairies Inc.
Philadelphia, South Jersey, Atlantic City and other Seashore Points.

DEWEES
1122-24 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
SPRING COATS in Famous Forstmann Woollens
Very Special $16.95
A group of misses' and women's coats in these finest of American-made woollens. Some in wool crepes, others in "Cedarbark," but these are mostly one-of-a-kind. Navy, black, brown, beige, $16.95.
THRIFT COATS, FOURTH FLOOR

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
NRA
Market and Filbert at Eighth Street, Philadelphia
See Our New Paper Doll Sets

You Paint Their Dresses to Match Your Own
In the Girls' Shop on the Fourth Floor you'll find a darling, new display . . . an entire wardrobe for a girl and a paper doll sheet with the same cute Dresses. When any girl buys a Dress she can have a sheet of paper dolls and have all the fun of coloring them to match her own clothes. See the new fashions for both girls and paper dolls. See all the colors and choose your favorite! Your doll can look as pretty as you do!
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER—Fourth Floor
The doll is something like this. Here are two of the Dresses.
Silk One, $3.95
Cotton One Like Claudette Colbert's, $3

PRETTY COTTON DRESS
(Like Claudette Colbert's)
Yellow, peach, or blue with white collar and ruffles

DRESS-UP SILK FROCK
(with hand fagoting)
Yellow, pink or blue, including collar and sash

TVA Blue Hand To Mark Attested Electrical Wares

Appliances Must Satisfy Authority on Quality and Fair Prices

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 18—An emblem that may some day become almost as familiar in some sections of the country as the "blue eagle" of the NRA is the "blue hand" just devised by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The TVA emblem to be placed on appliances sold under the Electric Home and Farm Authority, consists of a blue hand holding a lightning bolt in red with "TVA" in large red block letters below the hand. Beneath this is the slogan, "Electricity for All."

Mr. David E. Lilienthal, president of the EHFA, announced that this emblem would be first used on the electric ranges, refrigerators and water heaters to be sold in Tupelo, Miss., early in May. Tupelo was the first municipality to contract for TVA power. About the same time sales will begin in areas served by the operating companies of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, which has an appliance agreement with the authority.

In time the emblem will be used throughout the power department of the Tennessee Valley Authority and eventually it may find its way to other sections of the country, as the EHFA is authorized by its charter to do business in all sections where public utility companies agree to keep their rates within the limits it sets.

The appliances with the TVA label will be sold by private dealers on a term payment plan financed by the EHFA. They are the products of a group of manufacturers cooperating with the authority.

"We shall retain rigid control of the use of this emblem on appliances," Mr. Lilienthal said. "It can be used only on appliances manufactured to EHFA quality and price specifications, and only on those appliances when they are sold in areas served at TVA rates or at rates which the authority considers low enough to make use of this equipment feasible to families of low or moderate income."

D. A. R. Pilgrimage Fosters Patriotism

(Continued from Page 1)

American, and manned principally by Americans," indorsed enlargement of the Citizens' Military Training Camps "so that every young American may be trained," and authorized the D. A. R. national officers to take up with the College Entrance Board the question of requiring American history and civil government as requisites for college entrance.

Mrs. Owen was appointed honorary chairman of a committee to develop the patriotic pilgrimage. Participants will be chosen on the basis of dependability, service, leadership and patriotism. Selection will follow the same plan introduced in Florida by Mrs. Owen. Students will select one girl as the choice of their school and final selection will be by lot.

On their arrival in Washington the girls will be taken immediately to the Library of Congress, to be received by the president-general of the D. A. R. and to be shown the Declaration of Independence. Other highlights in their program would be a visit to the White House with reception by the President, visits to Congress and government departments, a special service at the Cathedral and a visit to Arlington and Mount Vernon. Their trip would coincide with the D. A. R. congress, at which they would be awarded good citizenship medal of special design.

Construction of buildings at universities and colleges for the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and other steps to insure a trained citizenry were urged by the congress. Development and enlargement of the regular army was held necessary "to guarantee and assure the protection of interests and policies of the nation and preserve its integrity against threats of aggression."

Must Resist Communism

Interest was strong in the report of Mrs. William A. Becker, national chairman of defense, in view of the fact that Mrs. Becker has announced her candidacy for the president-generalship in next year's elections.

Declaring that "we cannot lightly brush aside the Communist movement by saying that we have in our midst a few noisy soapbox orators," Mrs. Becker pointed to the vigilant efforts of D. A. R. chapters in many sections to fight subversive influences.

"With guarantees of opportunity and justice, neither Communism nor Socialism nor any other 'ism' could appeal to the American laborer," Mrs. Becker said. "We must remove the conditions that serve those who stir up discontent and know that those who are attempting to destroy the Constitution have nothing equal to offer in its place."

Meanwhile, in the corridors of Constitution Hall, political heat was rising. Though elections for president-general are still a year off, Mrs. Becker of New Jersey and Mrs. Flora Gillentine of Nashville, Tenn., have already thrown their hats in the ring on a non-propaganda, non-super-organization platform similar to that of the present Administration. Rumors were rife today that Princess Cantacuzene, granddaughter of Gen. U. S. Grant, was about to enter the race on the opposition ticket.

Police School Sought By Salem Attorney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., April 18—Regardless of the legislative action on pending police bills, the Essex County police chiefs have been assured by District Attorney Hugh A. Cregg that he will lend all possible support for the establishment of a police school in the county.

"If the State Legislature does not provide a police school for the departments of this county over which I have jurisdiction, in so far as prosecution of criminals is concerned, I will see to it myself that you officials are provided with such a school," the district attorney told 31 out of 34 heads of city and town police departments at a conference held here.

For the most part the police chiefs expressed opposition in general, to the present police bill as proposed, but they were in accord with some points in it, especially that section pertaining to police schools. The conference voted to delegate District Attorney Cregg to go into the Legislature at a later date to represent their views when the police bill is called for discussion.

'Share Some Food' Drive Started in Waltham

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WALTHAM, Mass., April 18—"Share Some Food" is the slogan the City of Waltham is flying at the municipal masthead.

Under Mayor Frederick L. MacDonald's guiding hand, volunteer workers daily comb the city in search of food contributions for needy families. More than 75 stores display posters advertising the drive and containers in which to make contributions.

'Smoke' Lures Firemen But No Fire in Steeple

LAWRENCE, Mass., April 18 (AP)—Summoned by a pedestrian who thought he saw smoke pouring from the steeple of St. Mary's Church last night, firemen hurried up their ladders carrying hose and extinguishers.

Then they hurried right down again, for what looked like a cloud of smoke when viewed from the street proved to be a swarm of insects, the size of small flies. The firemen did not wait to see if they were the kind which sting.

Du Pont de Nemours & Co.

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—The preliminary report of du Pont de Nemours & Co. for the March quarter says earnings on the common stock were equivalent to 90 cents a common share of which the dividend received from the company's General Motors investment was equivalent to 22½ cents. This compares with $1.02 a share in the last quarter of 1933 and 35 cents in the first quarter of that year. In those periods the respective amounts of income from du Pont's General Motors holdings were equal to 45 cents and 23 cents a du Pont share.

They Prove That a 'Gas' Station Need Not Be a Junk Heap

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Cod Caters to Motorists

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Types of New Filling Stations, Located as Follows: Top, Left to Right: Centerville, Falmouth, Dennisport. Bottom, Left to Right: Buzzards Bay, Buzzards Bay, Orleans.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Removal or Demotion?

Every time Governor Ely starts scanning travel guides Frank Goodwin gets the jitters.

"Every time he goes away, he fires me," said Frank sadly.

It was while he was in Chicago, that the Governor sent back word that he would discharge or demote Frank A. Goodwin from his present position as chairman of the Boston Finance Commission.

About the first thing the Governor did after returning from New York was to announce that he would again discharge or demote Mr. Goodwin. Now, naturally, Frank wishes the Governor would stay on Capitol Hill.

* * *

There seems to be something about Frank from a distance that ruffles the Governor; near by the Governor and Frank get along all right.

* * *

This afternoon the Governor's Council will probably be asked by the Governor to approve removal or demotion of Mr. Goodwin.

One thing is certain, the council will not be able to settle this issue on party lines, for Frank Goodwin will seek nomination as Governor on both the Republican and Democratic tickets. Unlike the Mugwump who sits on the fence, Mr. Goodwin has divided himself and stepped down on both sides.

Give Him a Disguise

Unsubstantiated rumors are about that Governor Ely is meditating some way of getting the thrice-rejected Stephen C. Garrity approved by the Governor's Council as Sheriff of Middlesex County. It has been suggested that the Governor might attempt to push Garrity through incognito or dressed up to look like Ogden Mills. At all events the submitting and rejecting of Garrity's name has become part of the routine duties of the council.

* * *

The Legislature has not generated much of a spectacular nature of late. Solution of the mortgage situation through the passage of some sort of relief measure, some action on unemployment insurance bills and a measure creating a state milk control board are the main features of the mid-week situation.

The bill for a moratorium on mortgages contains the elements for a nice little smoke-screen. As a matter of fact the federal measures have relieved the mortgage situation to a great extent. For the Legislature to pass further legislation might be superfluous.

It Won't Hurt Any

But such a measure as a mortgage moratorium buys too many votes to turn down too unqualifiedly; hence the House has adopted a resolve for a special legislative committee to investigate mortgages. By the time such a committee reported, all the legislators might be safely back in their seats for another term and would be able to act in a sensible manner on the merits of the case.

* * *

Wycliffe Marshall, attorney who has represented the public for several years in an effort to get reduced rates on electricity, will walk the 26-mile Marathon course tomorrow. According to his accounts of his experiences at the State House, he is conducting quite a legislative marathon to beat the utilities to the tape. His staying power has to be good, he has indicated.

Ralph M. Blagden.

Boston Art Notes

Louise Richards Farnsworth

Rocky Mountain landscapes painted by Louise Richards Farnsworth are on view at Grace Horne's Gallery, Stuart Street. There are more than three dozen portrayals, no two alike, all treating of the one subject.

The artist has treated the elevations in so many ways that one does not feel monotony or repetition even in this large collection. Generous in her use of color, sympathetic to changes in atmosphere, she succeeds in conveying differences which are often subtle and not easily differentiated. There are pictures large and small, brightly colored and neutral, clearly articulated and veiled.

Many of the pictures are developed as a pattern emerging from the crests, the lumps, the shadows and the vegetation. The painter lays on the colors in ribbons, ruffled slightly so that there is a feeling of movement. In so far, the results are agreeable and decorative.

If anything is lacking, it is the realization of mass, of rocky projection and the existence of mountains in space. The artist is not flat in her rendering, nor is she tridimensional. There seems a certain want of decisiveness as to just where between the limits of the naturalistic and the stylized she halts to visualize.

Boston Public Library

A subject dear to children is offered in the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals posters, made each spring. Many contributions may be seen on view at the Boston Public Library.

The abstract idea of kindness as rendered by children is very direct and very touching. Little do the untutored young painters know of devices of rendering line and color and atmosphere so as to convey feeling. They draw a dog, or horse, or rabbit, and probably feel more concerning the subject than they actually convey. What they do not depict they say in the captions.

D. A.

Wages Raised 12½ P.-C. By Vermont Marble Co.

PROCTOR, Vt., April 18 (AP)—Skilled and semi-skilled employees of the Vermont Marble Company, totaling 1400 persons, yesterday were granted wage increases of 12½ per cent. The increase represents partial restoration of previous wages.

In making the announcement, the company said unskilled workers would receive an adequate adjustment and that foremen and executives were not affected by the order. The increase is only for Vermont employees of the company.

HER MOTHER-IN-LAW LEARNS
IN MY DAY A WOMAN WHO TOOK PROPER CARE OF HER HOUSE DIDN'T HAVE SOFT, WHITE HANDS LIKE THAT
BUT, MOTHER SMITH, IT ISN'T HOUSEWORK, IT'S HARSH SOAP THAT RUINS HANDS — I USE LUX
I USE IT MYSELF FOR NICE THINGS
WELL — I USE IT FOR DISHES, TOO. IT LEAVES MY HANDS SOFT AND WHITE — KEEPS MY NAILS NICER, TOO —
THAT NIGHT
YOU'VE A MIGHTY CLEVER WIFE, SON
YOU BET — KEEPS THE HOUSE LIKE A WHIZ — YET HER HANDS NEVER SHOW IT

Filling Stations on Cape Cod Clean Up Yards and Prosper

Gaudy, Garish Advertising Relegated to Scrap Heap and Rose Bushes Take Its Place—One Man Started It and Others Followed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HYANNIS, Mass., April 18—What is becoming of the cluttered up gas station with its flying banners and conglomeration of signs on Cape Cod? No longer do these blaring notices of special sales shriek at the motorist. Such means of advertising are all but practically gone. They have been exiled. Instead, neat, conservative stations, built to harmonize with the landscape are beginning to dot the Cape.

The idea of this scheme came from an inspiring young manager of a large company's "gas' station. One day as he was looking over his premises the untidiness of the place fairly made him squirm. He decided to do some cleaning up. Down came the flying banners; off came the tin displays and other forms of bargain advertising. When he had stripped the grounds free from all signs he went to work in making the place attractive from a tourist's point of view. A bit of shrubbery here, a touch of paint there, and other additions soon made a station, other than the pumps, that resembled a cozy Cape Cod cottage rather than a filling station.

His competitors laughed and put up more and flashier signs, visualizing a boom in their business.

But as the days went by the chime of their cash registers grew fainter. They sat and watched the cars skimming by unheedful of their waving banners. But when these cars slowed up and turned into the neat yard of their neighbor they scratched their heads with amazement.

Soon they realized that it was because his place had something more than signs to offer them. He had a place which was tidy and attractive, one that did not clutter its yard with gaudy advertising. Down came their signs. Up sprung grass, rose bushes and other fa inating things. Business began to increase. Customers became steady. The idea spread. One big company ordered that all their stations located on the Cape be remodeled to fit the surroundings.

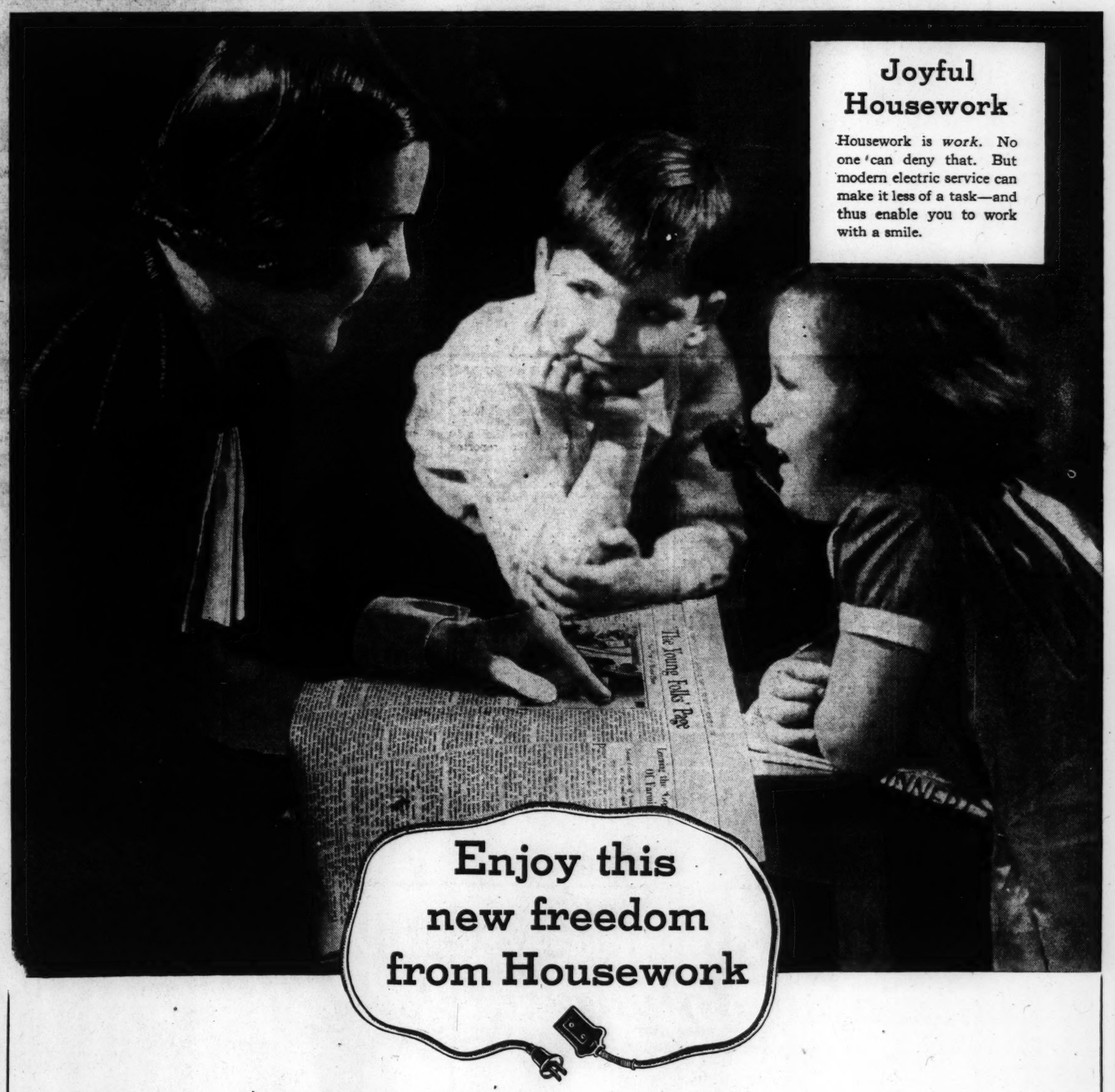
Stations already operating under this new plan report a bigger and better business than ever before. And when not busy serving the tourist, filling station attendants are busy with their "landscaping."

Those who have visited and seen these stations hope that soon other gasoline companies will take up the idea. For the reaction of driving into a filling station that is free from an unsightly litter of advertising is most refreshing. But still more refreshing is the courtesy of the attendant who serves the motorist. He is in exact accord with the setting. How could he help it?

Normal Mail Service Ordered Immediately

Restoration of normal mail delivery service in the Boston postal district will be effective immediately instead of May 1, as previously scheduled, Postmaster William E. Hurley announced today.

Authorized by instructions received from Washington today, it will provide additional employment for the regular 600 substitutes in the district.


Joyful Housework
Housework is work. No one can deny that. But modern electric service can make it less of a task—and thus enable you to work with a smile.
The Young Folks' Page
Enjoy this new freedom from Housework

Here's the way within your means

Imagine the comfort and convenience of having servants to do all your tasks around the home. What hours of leisure you would have! Though few of us can afford to keep maids, *all* can afford the help of the greatest servant in the world—electricity.

By Use more Electricity

Through the use of modern appliances ... electricity will wash, iron, clean, and cook for you, at the lowest rates ever paid! It will heat water, too, just as it lights your home.
Let electricity do *more* of your work for you and enjoy this new freedom from housework.

NRA

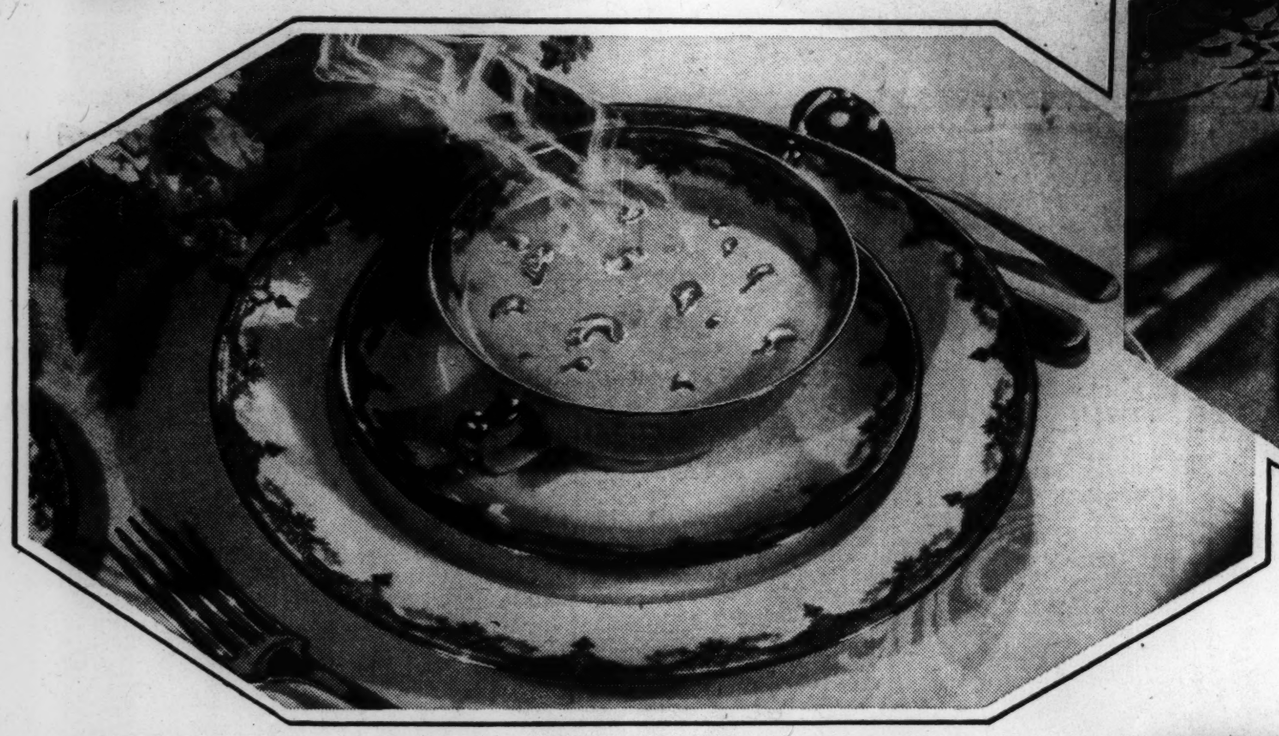
THE EDISON COMPANY OF BOSTON

2 NEW Campbells' Soups

to delight your taste

NOODLE WITH CHICKEN SOUP

CREAM OF MUSHROOM!



CAMPBELL'S NOODLE SOUP

with hearty egg noodles... rich chicken broth... tender chicken meat

Good, old-fashioned Noodle Soup! Isn't that good news for your appetite? Noodle Soup with such extra rich chicken deliciousness that you'll say at once it's the finest you ever tasted!

It is only after the testing of countless recipes that Campbell's offer a new soup. And when finally it is judged worthy of the Campbell's label, you can rest assured that it brings you something unique, original and better in soup-making. This you will realize the moment you taste Campbell's Noodle Soup.

Hearty, hunger-satisfying egg noodles are here in abundance. Not just ordinary noodles, but the most tempting noodles that ever greeted your appetite.

And best of all, a real, rich chicken goodness that sets a new high standard for Noodle Soup. This is what makes Campbell's Noodle Soup an instant hit with you.

Flavory chicken broth in fine, full-bodied strength, which gives exactly the delightful taste you most enjoy. Tender pieces of chicken meat as a welcome, enjoyable garnish.

Get this new Campbell's Noodle Soup—serve it—enjoy it today!

The price . . . just the same as other Campbell's Soups!

CAMPBELL'S MUSHROOM SOUP

containing double-thick sweet cream

Something new and delicious for your table! Mushroom Soup as just perfected in the great Campbell's kitchens! You know what a famous delicacy the mushroom is—sought and enjoyed by all who relish good things to eat. Do you realize what a delicately flavored, tongue-tempting soup it makes? Just taste Campbell's Mushroom Soup—and you will give your appetite a real, new pleasure!

In Campbell's, only the choicest quality, fresh, whole mushrooms are used—just such mushrooms as are served on the most elaborate dining-tables. With fine, rich, flavory purée of mushroom is blended fresh, sweet, double-thick cream—cream that is 40 per cent butter fat—cream so thick that it will hardly pour. Tender, enticing tidbits of mushroom in liberal quantity garnish this delightful soup.

Campbell's Mushroom Soup contains such extra-thick, rich cream that when an equal quantity of water is added, the soup has exactly the full, smooth, creamy mushroom goodness which most people prefer.

Serve a new soup today—Campbell's Mushroom Soup!

The price . . . just the same as other Campbell's Soups!

Your grocer has them **NOW!**

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

Shorter Hours Inevitable, World Conference Agrees; Replanning of Trade Urged

Delegates at League of Nations Union Parley Differ on Right Time for Bringing Change—Shift System Proposed

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON — General agreement that hours of work must sooner or later be shortened throughout industry was reached at a conference on hours of work and employment, held here recently by the League of Nations Union.

Speakers declared that industrial technique had progressed so far that it was improbable there could ever again be a 48-hour week for every worker. And most of the delegates at the conference were agreed that the only practicable method of employing more men, without increasing costs out of proportion to price, would be the general adoption of a shift system whereby hours of work would be reduced, but machines would work continuously under two or more shifts.

But, despite this general measure of agreement, there was considerable divergence of opinion as to how and when such a general scheme could be adopted.

One group of speakers believed that the shortening of hours by a shift system should be put into operation at once, as a means toward recovery. Another group maintained that such a plan could only be operated after a large measure of recovery had been achieved. While a third section of opinion urged that a widespread reduction in hours could only be a secondary consideration to a great and wholesale reorganization of industry.

Mr. J. A. Crabtree, president of the Rotary International for Great Britain and Ireland, declared that industry must be replanned and the attitude toward employment completely changed.

"I have no faith whatsoever," he said, "in reducing from say 47 to 40 hours a week, as a short cut to cure unemployment, but I believe that as a part of a planned economy the determination of a short and adjustable working week is of very great importance.

Call for New Attitude

"Unemployment," he continued, "exists only because we are content that it should exist. We have a fatalistic feeling that it is enevitable, and yet it is only inevitable in that it is the easy way out of our difficulties. We have never tried to change the emphasis—to make employment our prime purpose. If we made responsibility for employment the object of our trade efforts, letting other factors fluctuate, we would be nearer solving the problem."

Voicing a similar opinion, Mr. Otto Bankwitz, director of the Posnanski Cotton Mills of Poland, pointed to the fact that Japanese products are cheap largely for the reason that their spindles run no less than 132 hours a week, while European spindles run only 36.

"The question of unemployment and hours of labor must be solved on a territorial basis," he declared. "It is much better if what work there is is divided among the whole population, while hours are shortened. But our supreme principle should be this: see that your neighbor prospers and you will prosper too. But remember that exports can only be raised by a planned foreign trade policy. It would be best to organize every branch of industry properly inside the various countries in order to organize exports and distribute work."

Urges Delay in Shorter Hours

Prof. Sargant Florence, lecturer on commerce at the University of Birmingham, declared that he was an enthusiast in the cause of shorter hours. But he said he believed the reduction should be made in times of prosperity. When profits rose above the ordinary return for enterprise, he added, was the proper time for workers to be given shorter hours at the same wage. He believed that the time had already come for shorter hours in certain trades. As an example he instanced the distributive trades, where profits were high at the present time.

Mr. A. Conley, chairman of the General Council of the British Trade Union Council, put forward the case for a reduction of hours to 40 a week. He declared that the reduction was urged because it was not only possible but necessary.

Amateur Journalism Library Presented

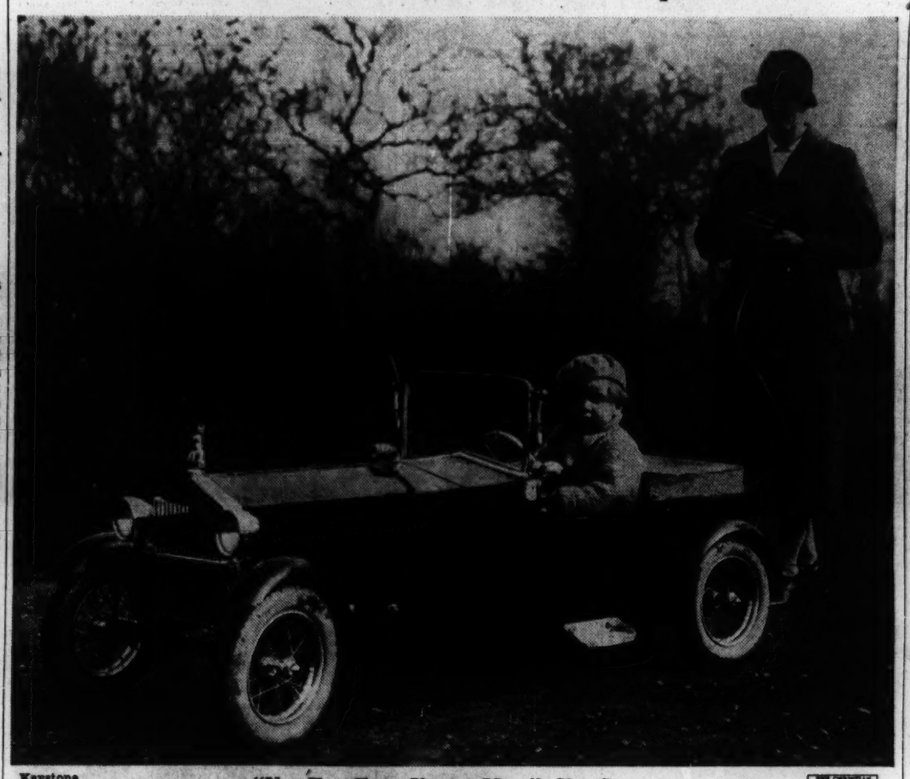
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 18—One of the largest libraries of amateur journalism now extant, in which the history of the art in this country is portrayed by printed word and by picture, has been presented to the Franklin Institute library and is now installed in the Benjamin Franklin Memorial on the Parkway here.

Collected by the members of the organization known as The Fossils, a group of amateur journalists of the past half century, the library is composed of approximately 30,000 copies of old amateur journals, 750 books printed by boy amateur publishers and 2000 photographs of amateur journalists and historic banquets and conventions of the craft.

The Fossils was organized in 1904. It was incorporated in 1927, and there are no members who date their journalistic careers from a later period than 1916. Mr. Cyrus H. K. Curtis was one of the members, and a photograph of the second issue of Mr. Curtis little amateur journal, the Young America, is shown in the library of the society. The little journal of Mr. Curtis was published on April 12, 1865, at 131 Middle Street, Portland, Me. It was the first journalistic effort of the famous publisher who made a fortune at the business and left an enviable reputation for high ethical standards. Mr. M. F. Boechat of Buffalo is president of The Fossils, and Mr. Adwin Hadley Smith of Washington, D. C., is librarian and has installed the collection here.

His Nurse Has Control of This Speeder



Keystone

"Not Too Fast, Young Man," She Says

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—There might be a much higher standard of driving if everybody had their own automobile at the age of 18 months, like Master Peter Aldridge of Offchurch, Leamington, Warwickshire, England. He's seen here in his sports coat and beret—and automobile.

Baby Peter's auto has reverse and forward gears, electric headlamps, traffic indicators, brakes, electric motors, and a nurse. The nurse is just in case the driver fails to make proper use of the brakes. Then all she has to do is to press the button at the end of the long cable she is carrying and the engine is automatically cut off. This keeps Baby Peter from speeding and the nurse from running, as the auto is capable of nearly eight miles an hour.

Tide of Anarchy In Roumania Met By 50,000 Sermons

Love for Nation and King Being Preached in Wide Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—To combat a tide of anarchy threatening Roumania's security an army of thousands of preachers, not soldiers or police, is being organized. To place the number at 50,000 would be most conservative, for they include the entire teaching force of the nation, not to mention the priests and other state officials.

All the preachers have been given a common text: "Iubire pentru tară si către tron," or "Love for the Nation and the Throne." The same sermon will be preached incessantly throughout the country until its effect is felt. In addition to being preached every day in all the class rooms, and Sundays in all the churches, there will be public gatherings in every city, town and village. The eminent historian, Prof. Nichola Iorga, former Prime Minister, made the first public address here in the capital on the opening day of the campaign.

On the same day all the teachers of the entire country were mobilized and taught their sermon and sent back to their towns and villages to pass on their message.

The Bishop of all these new preachers is not the Patriarch—the head of the state church—but the Minister of Public Instruction, Dr. Constantine Angelescu, a friend of the late Prime Minister, Mr. Ion Duca, who was shot down by the youthful disciples of another doctrine—the Iron Front—last December.

Training of Emotions Urged For New Deal in Education

It's All Right to Train the Intellect, but Don't Neglect Moral Background—and Athletics, Says University of California Lecturer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Training of the intellect has its place in the social order. But of equal importance is the training of one's emotions. This latter factor has been largely overlooked by schools, and as a consequence material values of life have been stressed beyond their true importance. To correct this condition, educators must realize the necessity of including moral training in the school curriculum.

This is the opinion of Dr. John M. Nason, lecturer in education in the University of California. He points out that the education of the older generation was attained mostly in "literary schools."

"Such training has its value," he admits. "But it lays too little stress on moral teachings. It must be realized that human beings are not the embodiments of pure intellect. To overlook the part that emotion plays in the makeup of the individual, is to invite disaster. Examples of this may be noted in the too-frequent newspaper accounts of brilliant young men who have turned to crime for a living. Investigation of such cases usually reveals that the education of these men has suffered by a lack of moral instruction."

To surmount this situation, Dr. Nason advocates the teaching of moral concepts in the schools by a method of indirection.

"You must not preach," he explains. "To do so would result in rebellion on the part of the student. Instead, a proper moral background must be inculcated through the teaching of such courses in the high schools as civics, elementary economics, political science, sociology, and ethics. Athletics is also an avenue of approach. Physical instructors should emphasize clean living, sportsmanship, and the playing of the game for its own sake, rather than just to win—which has been stressed far too much in the past."

He also suggests that students be permitted to participate in the government of the school, in order that they may be taught a sense of responsibility. Organization of a student council and "studc city," in which students organize themselves into a group patterned after the city government, are ways by which this ideal may be realized.

As an indication of neglect in moral education at the present time, he calls attention to the fact that out of approximately 400 California high schools only 28 list courses in social problems, and only 27 offer courses in sociology.

"You might say that we should have a 'new deal' in education, too. In the past we have laid too much stress on material values. It is time now that we consider the human element."

Married Teachers Retained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The Manchester City Council recently rejected a proposal placed before it by the Education Committee that women teachers must resign on marriage. There are approximately 2600 women teachers in Manchester, of whom about 292 are married.

Canada Hears Plan To Control Currency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont., April 18—A large and attentive crowd of parliamentarians and others attended this morning's session of the banking committee to hear Maj. C. H. Douglas, British economist, expound his social credit scheme for the righting of the world economic wrongs.

The present financial system, he said, is at the bar of public opinion, being held responsible for "poverty in the midst of plenty," recurrent failures and depressions, stagnation of trade, lack of purchasing power and unemployment. Between 75 and 90 per cent of the world's assets have come into the possession of the banking interests as he declared, and therefore, they can scarcely be expected to inaugurate changes.

There has been no tendency on the part of these interests in past years to admit fundamental weakness in their system, and the people themselves, the future beneficiaries, will have to come to their rescue, Major Douglas declared. His scheme, in brief, is national control, and the issuing of new money based on the total credit of the community. This national credit will be used to finance consumption as well as production.

Daring Naval Aviators Rescue Brother Flier

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—Admiral David F. Sellers, Commander-in-Chief, radioed the Navy Department April 15 an account of a rescue of a naval aviator by brother fliers, which he described as "one of the most remarkable feats in the history of naval aviation."

Admiral Sellers said: "A fighting plane, Ensign Dunning (Allan L. Dunning) was forced to land at sea. The plane capsized and sank. Lieut. Howard E. Ballman, in a torpedo plane, aided by his crew, succeeded in inflating and dropping a rubber boat near Ensign Dunning. To do this, it was necessary for Gay (unidentified in the dispatch) to climb out of the front cockpit, go alongside of the fuselage to the tool compartment abaft the main cockpit, inflate the rubber boat and drop it over the side."

Speed Train Tops 100 Miles an Hour

PHILADELPHIA, April 18 (AP)—America's first Diesel-powered, streamline train sped on its first test run today, clocked at better than 100 miles an hour.

Built for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, the train will be named the Zephyr, and exhibited publicly tomorrow for the first time.

Engineers and prominent industrialists on the trial run expressed keen satisfaction with the Zephyr's first performance as it streaked over tracks of the Reading Company and cut a new niche in the history of rail transportation.

Shoe Your Feet to Forget Them.

If your feet won't let you forget, more than likely it's poor fit, not poor feet.

Your feet have certain dimensions, *your* dimensions. The length of your toes, the height of your instep, the width of your heel—a dozen considerations are as personal as your ego.

Coward has learned that fact and makes shoes accordingly. There are 79 different Coward lasts because during our 68 years of experience we have learned that it takes that many lasts to fit all the different feet we have met.

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May 2, May 30, June 27. From Europe, May 16, June 13, July 11.
May 16, June 13, July 11. From Europe, May 30, June 27, July 25.

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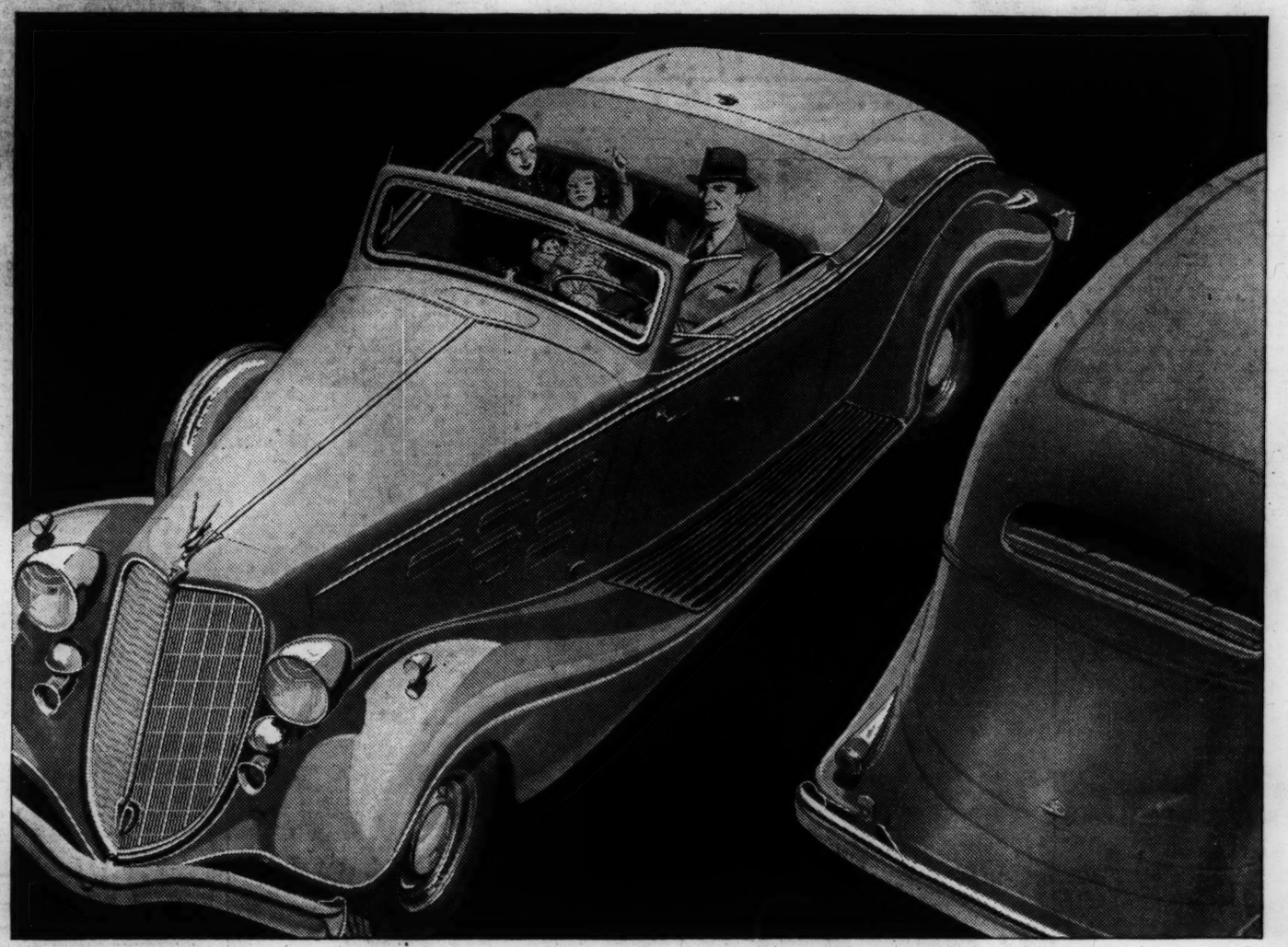

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It's Spring! Head for blue sky, and the open road straight before you . . . in the car that asks favors of none, the car that makes you king of the road . . . the new big Hudson 8!

Cost a lot? Far from it! The big new Hudson Straight 8 . . . will actually outperform *any* 8, regardless of price . . . yet it costs you only $695* for the Coupe, at factory!

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And convenience? You have every luxury! From complete year-'round ventilation to the Baggage Compartment in the rear. See them all at your Hudson dealer's today!

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18 MODELS • TWO WHEELBASES
108 and 113 Horsepower Engines
Slight Extra Charge for Accessory Equipment

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CAMBRIDGE—Concord Ave. Motor Mart 243 Concord Ave.
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CONCORD—Better Motors, Inc.....73 Thoreau St.
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FRAMINGHAM—C. B. Lowe.....230 Hollis St.
FRANKLIN—Supple Motors, Inc..71 E. Central St.
HOLBROOK—Frye Motors, Inc...80 Franklin St.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Carl A. Peterson, 587 Centre St.
MARLBORO—O'Brien Motor Co., 110 E. Main St.
MATTAPAN—J. H. Whelan Co., 1339 Blue Hill Ave.
MEDFORD—Medford Auto Co., Inc., 4 Mystic Ave.
MELROSE—K. W. Fellows & Co.....29 Upham St.
NEWTON CENTER—Liberty Motor Mart, Inc. 790 Beacon St.
NEWTON—Hudson-Essex Co...294 Washington St.
QUINCY—South Shore Hudson-Essex Co. 479 Washington St.
QUINCY—W. K. Carson, Inc...254 Washington St.
RANDOLPH—Gibson Automobile Co., Crawford Sq.
REVERE—The Luna Park Garage...368 Ocean Ave.
ROXBURY—Hudson-Essex Co...14 Washington St.
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WALTHAM—Hudson-Essex Co....173-175 High St.
WATERTOWN—Grant Motor Co....32 Arsenal St.
WELLESLEY HILLS—Wellesley Hills Garage
WEST MEDFORD—Medford Auto Co., Inc. 27 Harvard Ave.
WEST ROXBURY—Bellevue Motors, 1716 Centre St.
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WINTHROP—Luna Park Garage, 15 Woodside Ave.

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Kipling 'Boots' Fit Marathoners For B. A. A. Races

Greatest Event of Its Kind on 38th Trip Tomorrow Noon

We're foot-jog-jog-jog-jogging in from Hopkinton. With an apology to Rudyard Kipling his famed "Boots," with revision as above, fittingly describes the Marathoner. Tomorrow no less than 238 seriously minded individuals begin at 12 o'clock noon the long trek of 26 miles 385 yards from Hopkinton to Boston. It will make the thirty-eighth Boston Athletic Association Marathon.

A varied collection of ill-fitting, tattered and soiled home-made track uniforms of shirts and shorts, sprinkled with those which are clean and form-fitting, in a manner that would portray an alley scene of any tenement district on wash day, is the picture just before the race starts. Some two hours and a half later those nearing the clubhouse present a far different spectacle, one of damp, hanging clothing, flapping with the jogging, like a jib in a nor'easter.

Some of the finishers present a ludicrous appearance—but few laugh at them—others show too clearly the strain of marathoning. It is a real test of endurance and stamina. No one Marathon in the world quite equals the fame and history of this affair. It began back in 1897, when J. J. McDermott of New York outdistanced the field, and has been held every year since. In 1918, during the height of the World War, came the nearest to a break. That year it was staged as a relay with Camp Devens soldiers running.

Five Former Winners In

No less than five former winners are gambling their chances again to triumph tomorrow: Clarence DeMar, Leslie Pawson, Paul DeBruyn, Jimmy Henigan and Bill Kennedy. DeMar is the feature attraction of any Marathon. He has won this particular race seven times, 1911-22-23-24-27-28 and 30. A record as imposing as that probably never will be equaled. The veteran will run tomorrow with the highly prized No. 1 for identification, although more than half of the thousands to line the course will know him by sight.

Leslie Pawson wears No. 2 and won the race last year. The Pawtucket runner has his heart set upon repeating this year and has devoted all his spare time to training diligently toward realizing his desire. Pawson is considered the man to beat in the race if any one man can be so selected in a Marathon.

The other winners are DeBruyn, New York, in 1932, and rated highly among the experts for this race; James P. Henigan, Medford, 1931 winner, and W. J. "Bill" Kennedy of Port Chester, N. Y., who won the race back in 1917. Of these five former winners only DeMar triumphed on more than the one occasion.

Canadians Threaten

More and more the visiting Canadian runners are monopolizing the spotlight in the B. A. A. race. Last year second and third place were taken by the Maple Leaf runners, Dave Komonen and Dick Wilding, and in past races Canadians have usually been prominent. In 1900 and 1901 J. J. Caffrey of Hamilton, Ont., started the list of Canadian winners, winning both years. The next Canadian to win was Tom Longboat, the Toronto Indian, in 1907, and then followed F. J. Cameron of Amherst, N. S., in 1910; Jimmy Duffy of Hamilton, Ont., in 1914 and the next year Edouard Fabre of Montreal won.

After the 1915 race there was a quiet spell from Canadian winners until 1926, when Johnny Miles of Nova Scotia came in first, and then came back to repeat in 1929. Then there have been others to finish second, third and other near positions to warrant respect for any Canadian entered. This race in particular has an excellent chance of finding a Canadian winner, since Komonen, Walding and other Canadians are entered.

Picking the winner before the race in this marathon is a matter of so much chance that only the well-known runners can be mentioned. Besides those already mentioned, there are several who have plodded over the course many times before and who cannot be overlooked, such as William Steiner, Willie Kyronen, Mel Porter, Fred Ward, Albert "Whitey" Michelson, Dave Fagerlund, Karl Koski and Hugo Kauppinen, all of New York; John D. Semple of Beverly, Mass., and Percy Wyer of Toronto, Can.

The race course is back to its proper starting point, on the top of the little hill in Hopkinton. Last year it was moved forward 100 yards to take care of a detour necessary. George V. Brown will fire the starting gun promptly at 12 o'clock as he has done for the past 28 consecutive years. Along with the individual efforts of the runners there is a team prize for which the New York and Toronto teams are rated most formidable.

Apart from the self-satisfaction, publicity, medals for the first eight, honorable mention for the next 17 to finish, and a team prize, the runners receive no remuneration. They pay their own expenses both to and from the race and the B. A. A. marathon typifies the nearest event of pure amateurism in the country. Tom Kanaly and Marshall Wadsworth conduct the affair year after year without a hitch and deserve just credit. The official entry list:

1—Clarence H. DeMar, Keene, N. H.
2—Leslie S. Pawson, Pawtucket, R. I.
3—Paul DeBruyn, New York.
4—James P. Henigan, Medford.
5—Bill Kennedy, Port Chester, N. Y.
6—Willie Kyronen, New York.
7—William Steiner, New York.
8—Mel Porter, New York.
9—Fred Blum, New York.
10—Harvey Lichtenstein, New York.
11—Clarence Peckham, New York.
12—John D. Semple, Beverly.
13—Clovis Bourdelais, Brockton.
14—Paul F. Miller, Roxbury.
15—Robert L. Willouer, Philadelphia.
16—Robert R. Bowers, Albany, N. Y.
17—Cecil R. Hill, Beverly.
18—John F. Ellsbree, Brighton.
19—William F. Lanigan, West Somerville.
20—William E. Kimball, Franklin, N. H.
21—Charles B. Timpany, Scituate.
22—Daniel O. Heard, Framingham.
23—John Clark Rice Jr., Dedham.
24—George Rolland, New York.
25—Harry T. Sherman, Cumberland, R. I.
26—Edward L. Brodis, Melrose.
27—Alfred W. Snyder, New Castle, Penna.
28—Joseph F. Cummins, Dorchester.
29—Vincent A. Coppucio, East Boston.
30—Roy E. Kimball, Beverly.
31—Albert Dandurand, Montreal, Can.
32—George V. Kenney, Selinsgrove, Penna.
33—Nicholas A. Schultz, Oakdale, Conn.
34—Pat F. Joyce, Bradford.
35—William H. Ashley, Worcester.
36—Martin Fitzpatrick, Cambridge.
37—Frank Allen, Pawtucket, R. I.
38—Joseph Klem, Moundsville, W. Va.
39—Walter A. Gleason, Waltham.
40—Armas Hook, Toronto, Can.
41—Fred Ward, New York.
42—Frank M. Lalla, New York.
43—John Cain, New York.
44—Jean Berthelot, New York.
45—Albert Michelsen, New York.
46—William Ruckel, New York.
47—Carlos M. Whitlock, Framingham.
48—Theodore R. Maynard, New Bedford.
49—Edward S. Moore, West Peabody.
50—Richard Wilding, Toronto, Can.
51—Stanley E. Pearson, Quincy.
52—Ernest E. Lowe, Boston.
53—John A. Kelley, Medford.
54—Anthony J. Paskell, Revere, Mass.
55—George McCarty, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.
56—A. L. Monteverde, Mays Landing, N. J.
57—R. Bryce York, Rumford, Maine.
58—Arthur R. Mitchell, Arlington.
59—Martin J. Silver, Waltham.
60—Bill Enos, Waltham, Mass.
61—William F. McMahon, Pawtucket, R. I.
62—John Kudler, Methuen.
63—Louis F. Pacheco, Cambridge.
64—Kalla Tinkka, Quincy.
65—George Korpela, Quincy.
66—Christos Bolekos, Ahepa 38, Boston.
67—Tovio Honkala, Troy, N. H.
68—Eddie Richardson, Roxbury.
69—Bick Bandos, Manchester, N. H.
70—Daniel V. Kane, Hudson.
71—William F. Sullivan, East Walpole.
72—John W. Brown, Boston.
73—James P. Woods, Everett.
74—Italo D'Censo, Everett.
75—Paul H. Klett Jr., Somerville.
76—Thomas S. Higgins, Dorchester.
77—Patrick Cosgrove, Cambridge.
78—Charles E. Hazlett, Cambridge.
79—Johnny Fay, Quincy.
80—Pat Dengis, Baltimore, Md.
81—James E. Lewis, Roxbury.
82—Ralph E. Rice, Grafton.
83—Donald L. Olson, Newton.
84—Clarence L. Sabine, Beverly.
85—Joseph J. Wiley Jr., Wilmington, Del.
86—David W. Kiely, Cambridge.
87—Andre J. Brunelle, Medford.
88—Joseph J. Linoli, Everett A. C., Revere.
89—Uel A. Gardner, Farmington, N. H.
90—Roy Hutchins, Roxbury.
91—Joseph W. Plouffe, Pawtucket, R. I.
92—Roger Savage, Y. M. C. A., Newton.
93—Georges M. Roy, Worcester.
94—Anti Jaaskela, Toronto, Can.
95—Lloyd Longman, Toronto, Can.
96—Alex Burnside, Toronto, Can.
97—Jimmy Shaw, Toronto, Can.
98—Manley Stark, Toronto, Can.
99—Rohny Mayne, Toronto, Can.
100—Osborne Robinson, Toronto, Can.
101—William T. Furnance, Gloucester.
102—Arvo Blom, Karhu A. C., Quincy.
103—Edward F. Madden, Cambridge.
104—Stanley J. Wencek, Dorchester.
105—Everett S. Treworgy, Medford.
106—Manuel Souza Jr., New Bedford.
107—Van Ransalaer Davis, Lancaster, N. H.
108—Chester P. Lackey, Albany, N. Y.
109—John M. Robinson, New Haven, Conn.
110—William P. Molloy, Medford.
111—Sakari Tonroos, Westminster.
112—Theodore S. Gaul, Boston.
113—Murray W. Ryder, Dorchester.
114—Walter Young, Verdun, P. Q.
115—Percy Wyer, Toronto, Can.
116—Dave Komonen, Sudbury, Ont.
117—Millard P. Davidson Jr., Brockton.
118—Clayton C. Ackles, Boston.
119—Frank J. Mazzoni, Boston.
120—J. A. Doucette, No. Conway, N. H.
121—Daniel Hofmann, New York.
122—Edward Wesolowski, New York.
123—John B. DeCosse, Somerville.
124—Walter Mangan, Lowell.
125—Fred. E. Van Buren, Norwich, Conn.
126—Johnny Connors, Roxbury.
127—J. H. Montague, Washington, D. C.
128—Robert C. Stephenson, E. Weymouth.
129—Ernest G. Sanford, Belmont.
130—Thomas A. Griffin, Woodhaven, L. I.
131—Wilfrid Rivard, Pittchburg.
132—Attio J. Santoro, Somerville.
133—George W. Kippenberger, W. Roxbury.
134—H. Allison Burley, W. St. John, N. B.
135—Frank McCune, Medford.
136—Paul R. Casano, Medford.
137—Paul Martin, Medford.
138—Charles Welch, Medford.
139—Earl Collins, Medford.
140—Francis Scanlon, Medford.
141—Archie Neilson, Medford.
142—Fredrick T. Bridow, Toronto, Can.
143—Robert L Street, Toronto, Can.
144—Paul Jackiviss, Cambridge.
145—James M Ferrick, Framingham.
146—Augustine Airoia, Revere.
147—Thomas Nevala, Maynard.
148—Chick LaFay, Athol.
149—Lester H. Taylor, E. Rochester, N. H.
150—John J. Maloney, Boston.
151—Marlen A. Wilcox, Framingham.
152—Clarence E. LeBeil, West Lynn.
153—R. H. Payden, Farmington, Maine.
154—Joseph F. Wisniowski, Andover.
155—Robert A. Girardin, Keene, N. H.
156—Robert E. Cahill, Framingham.
157—James L. O'Neill, Hyde Park.
158—J. Foxcroft Carleton, East Sandwich.
159—Fred Mowbray, Toronto, Can.
160—W. Keen Frick, Colebrook, N. H.
161—Charles Brederson, Pawtucket, R. I.
162—Perley C. Waters, Keene, N. H.
163—Alexander Moutsis, Philadelphia.
164—Lou Gregory, New York.
165—William Carrigan, Norwood.
166—Carl F. Marony, Boston.
167—Charles Rabideau, Medford.
168—Antran g Barsamian, Whitinsville.
169—Walter H. Lillyman, Foxboro.
170—Eddie Cudworth, Toronto, Can.
171—George F. Blankenship, Cambridge.
172—Edward A. Timmins, Cambridge.
173—William Jordan, New York.
174—Gordon MacCaffrey, Portland.
175—Andrew Foley, Philadelphia.
176—Joseph M. Harvey, Philadelphia.
177—William Wilson, Philadelphia.
178—Morris Sugarman, Framingham.
179—Joseph Mankevech, Worcester.
180—George Waring, Fall River.
181—Harry Wheeler, Malden.
182—George L. Durgin, Manchester, N. H.
183—Arthur MacDonald, Everett.
184—James Crowe, Buckland, Conn.
185—John A. Roughan, Pawtucket, R. I.
186—George E. Mulvany, Providence, R. I.
187—Francis F. Boutin, Melrose.
188—Theodore Blake, Fort Devens.
189—W. A. Haverstock, Waltham.
190—Gordon A. Norman, Beverly.
191—Roy K. Wentworth, Medford.
192—Sam Ouellet, Milo, Maine.
193—James Yaitanes, Brookline.
194—Augustus Johnson, Lansing, Kansas.
195—Aime Caron, Fall River.
196—Russell H. Thomas, Boston.
197—Billy J. Sherman, Cumberland, R. I.
198—Charles W. Rapp, Cartaret, N. J.
199—Arthur Perkins, Stoneham.
200—R. Shepard, Gardner.
201—H. Shepard, Gardner.
202—Archie Ingraham, Pawtucket, R. I.
203—Matthew Bardsley, Pawtucket, R. I.
204—Charles Wey, Boston.
205—Joseph Mahoney, Boston.
206—Daniel Shea, Boston.
207—John O'Brien, Boston.
208—Clarence Bears, Boston.
209—Eric Oersumsky, Boston.
210—Paul H. Roberts, Boston.
211—Ellison Brown, Westerly, R. I.
212—Louis Carcerano, Boston.
213—Charles F. Gould, Roxbury.
214—Philip Di Pinto, Somerville.
215—Bud Edgar, Waltham.
216—Paul E. Jostedt, Waterbury, Conn.
217—Henry I. Nettle, West Roxbury.
218—Herry F. Clark, Roxbury.
219—William J. Dinsmore, Dorchester.
220—C. Joseph Lorden, Cambridge.
221—Samuel S. Lufkin, Boston.
222—Martin T. McMahon, Pawtucket, R. I.
223—Nelson Ai Hammond, Medford.
224—Manuel F. Costa, East Cambridge.
225—John P. Canney, East Cambridge.
226—Walter Brogan, Cambridge.
227—Joe Delaney, Cambridge.
228—David Fagerlund, New York.
229—Karl Koski, New York.
230—Hugo Kauppinen, New York.
231—Lawrence A. Ronkey, Portland.
232—T. L. Hagerty Jr., Norwich, Conn..
233—Dionell Marteri, Charlestown.
234—Kenneth J. Haskell, Roxbury.
235—W. S. Horfamint, South Boston.
236—Paul W. Manning, Cambridge.
237—Manuel Richardson, Cambridge.
238—Charles McIsaac, New York.

Promising Candidates for B. A. A. Marathon Victory

Leslie S. Pawson
Winner in 1933

William Steiner
German-American A. C.

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Clarence H. DeMar
Winner in 1911, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1927, 1928, 1930

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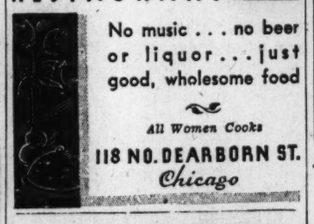

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with GLENN ANDERS
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Record Crowd At Boston Opening In Fenway Park

Thirty-Three Thousand See Washington Defeat Red Sox—A's Win

American League	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	1	0	1.000
Philadelphia	1	0	1.000
Cleveland	1	0	1.000
Detroit	1	0	1.000
Boston	0	1	.000
New York	0	1	.000
St. Louis	0	1	.000
Chicago	0	1	.000

Results April 17

Washington 6, Boston 5 (11 innings).
Philadelphia 4, New York 5.
Detroit 8, Chicago 3.
Cleveland 5, St. Louis 2.

Thirty-three thousand fans, the largest opening-day crowd Boston has ever seen, nearly filled Tom Yawkey's new Fenway Park yesterday afternoon to watch the American League champions, the Washington Senators, win the local opening from the Red Sox, 6 to 5, in 11 innings. The weather was perfect for baseball and the fans grasped the opportunity to witness the dedication of Yawkey's new plant, considered one of the finest in the country.

Joe Cronin's Senators spoiled the day for the Red Sox, however, by putting across the run in the eleventh inning that decided the game. Manager Joe himself started the winning rally with a double off the new left field wall, but it was an error by Walters, Boston third baseman, that actually let in the final run. The misplay came with the bases full.

Senators Score Five

The Senators scored five runs before the Red Sox got going; but in the sixth and eighth innings Bucky Harris's boys pleased the home gathering by coming up on even terms with the champions. The locals out-hit the Senators with Judge, Johnson, Solters and Ferrell leading the attack.

Connie Mack's supposedly weak Philadelphia Athletics opened their American League campaign yesterday in surprising fashion by defeating the powerful New York Yankees, 6 to 5. A pinch-hit single by Bing Miller in the ninth inning drove across the winning run.

Both teams had trouble with their pitching. The Yanks used four boxmen, Lefty Gomez, who started, leaving the game in the sixth. Joe Cascarella, a rookie right-hander, pitched the ninth for the Mackmen and received credit for the victory. Eric McNair hit a homer for the A's.

Mickey Cochrane's debut as manager of the Detroit Tigers was successful before a crowd of 18,000 at Chicago, where his club defeated the White Sox of that city, 8 to 3. The Tigers made only six hits, but five bases on balls, an error and two wild pitches, helped them to most of their eight runs. Gerald Walker hit a single and triple for the Tigers and also stole a base. The White Sox drove big Fred Marberry out of the Detroit box in the eighth inning with a three-run rally, but the Tigers had the game salted away by that time.

Averill Leads Attack

With Earl Averill leading the attack, the Cleveland Indians won their opening game from St. Louis, 5 to 2. The hard-hitting center fielder drove in three of his team's five runs with a home run and double and also fielded sensationally. The Indians scored all the runs they needed in the first three innings while Georg Blaeholder was pitching for the Browns. Oral Hildebrand started in the Cleveland box, but tired in the seventh and was relieved by Lloyd Brown. Sam Rice, formerly with Washington, made his debut as an Indian by smashing a double against the right field screen. The scores by innings:

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Washington	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	9	3
Boston	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	11	3

Batteries — Whitehill, Russell, Crowder and Berg, Klumpp; Rhodes, Pennock, H. Johnson and Ferrell. Winning pitcher—Crowder. Losing pitcher—H. Johnson. Umpires — Owens and McGowan. Time — 2h. 36m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	2	6	10	1
New York	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	5	8	0

Batteries—Cain, Cascarella and Berry, Madjeski, Hayes; Gomez, Murphy, Smythe, Uhle and Dickey. Winning pitcher—Cascarella. Losing pitcher—Smythe. Umpires—Dinneen and Summers. Time—2h. 40m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	8	6	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	8	1

Batteries—Marberry, Auker and Cochrane; Jones, Tietje, Stine, Pomorski and Shea. Winning pitcher—Marberry. Losing pitcher — Jones. Umpires — Ormsby, Hildebrand and Kolls. Time—2h. 33m.

At Cleveland

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	x	5	8	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	6	1

Batteries—Hildebrand, Brown and Pytlak; Blaeholder, Newson, McAfee and Grube. Winning pitcher—Hildebrand. Losing pitcher—Blaeholder. Umpires—Moriarty and Geisel. Time—2h. 14m.

Standard Court Surface Sought

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—Announcement of the formation of a committee to study the possibility of a standard tennis court surface suitable for play in all sections of the country was made yesterday by Walter Merrill Hall, president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

The standard court for tournament play committee, as it has been named, will be headed by Joseph W. Ivy of Kansas City, second vice-president of the national association.

At present, tennis court classifications roughly are divided into grass and clay along the Atlantic coast; clay, crushed stone and similar composition in the Mid West, and hard courts, such as concrete or asphalt, along the Pacific coast. The new committee will discover, if possible, a composition court surface approximating the resiliency and other desirable qualities of a grass court which would be playable at all times, under the varying weather conditions prevailing throughout the United States.

Serving with Chairman Ivy will be Charles N. Beard and Paul W. Gibbons of Philadelphia; John H. Doeg of Orange, N. J., former national champion; Walter L. Pate New York; Wray D. Brown, St. Louis; Edward G. Chandler, San Francisco; Perry T. Jones, Los Angeles; Charles S. Garland and R. W. Westcott, Chicago; Dr. D. A. Penick, Austin, Texas; Joseph W. Thurston, Hartford, Conn., and A. K. Tigrett, Memphis.

Longwood Bowl Aug. 6

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—As compensation for the loss of the United States doubles championship, the Longwood Cricket Club's annual invitation tennis tournament, usually a July fixture, will be held this season starting Aug. 6. Because members of the American Davis Cup team, traveling annually to Europe in pursuit of the international trophy lost to France in 1927, do not return from abroad until August, the Longwood Bowl classic in recent years has not drawn the same high type of fields as competed for the bowl prior to that date. The new date should once more restore the tournament to its former high standing.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	1	0	1.000
Indianapolis	1	0	1.000
Louisville	1	0	1.000
Milwaukee	1	0	1.000
Kansas City	0	1	.000
Toledo	0	1	.000
Columbus	0	1	.000
Minneapolis	0	1	.000

Results April 17

St. Paul 1, Kansas City 0.
Indianapolis 11, Toledo 6.
Louisville 8, Columbus 5.
Milwaukee 10, Minneapolis 5.

Polo Ponies Shipped West

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 18—Twenty-four polo ponies headed west today in a special car bound for Chicago. This string will be used by representatives of the East in the United States indoor polo championships starting Saturday night. The ponies, attended by eight grooms, represents the complete mountings for the New York Athletic Club, eastern senior champions; the Boulder Brook Club, eastern junior champions, and Winston F. C. Guest. The East-West series will be the first of its kind indoors.

Two Games on Holiday

Two local major league baseball games are scheduled for the holiday, April 19, between the Red Sox and American League champion Washington Senators. The first game will be played in the morning at Fenway Park, beginning at 10:15. There will be an afternoon game at the usual time, 3 o'clock. This arrangement allows the fans to see the B. A. A. Marathon, which starts at 12 o'clock and usually ends about 2:30. Tickets are on sale now for the holiday games.

Sheriff Blake Released

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 18 (AP)—Pitchers Sheriff Blake and Jim Pattison, who worked out with the Cincinnati Reds in spring practice, were released yesterday to Toronto of the International League. Blake had been purchased from Columbus of the American Association, and Pattison was a free agent.

College Baseball Results

Boston College 10, Northeastern 6.
Illinois Wesleyan 8, Dekalb 6.
Marshall 8, Ohio 7.
Minnesota 8, St. John's 3.
Northwestern 14, Armour 7.
Princeton 4, Alumni 2.
Syracuse (IL) 5, Colgate 3.
Western State 14, Notre Dame 7.

Rain Prevents Tennis Start

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 18 (AP)—For the second successive day rain here yesterday brought postponement of the start of the Mason and Dixon invitation tennis tournament.

Western Junior Golf Dates

CHICAGO, April 18 (AP)—The 1934 western junior golf championship yesterday was awarded to the Hinsdale (Ill.) Golf Club and the dates set for Aug. 7-10.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Good News From the Coast

ANNOUNCEMENT that the four California colleges which have been sending representatives to the outdoor championship meets of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America will be represented in this year's event at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, next month, is certainly welcome news to the eastern colleges which form the bulk of that association, even though it means that the title will probably go to the Pacific coast, where it has been having a regular resting place for some ten years. Reports of performances which have been turned in by members of the Stanford, Southern California, California and U. C. L. A. teams, show that the usual high-grade lot of athletes will be making the trip across the continent. This year Stanford appears to be the most likely team to take the title which Southern California won last year by a margin of five points over the Cardinals.

Shotput Marks Are Moving Up

It isn't very often that the men's and women's world's records in the same event are bettered on the same day, as was the case last Saturday, when John C. Lyman of Stanford University put the 16-pound shot 53ft. 6in., while Rena MacDonald of Boston put the eight-pound shot 40ft. 11in. in the women's A. A. U. indoor championship meet at New York. Both of these marks are better than the present recognized world's records for the events. It is expected that Miss MacDonald's put will be recognized when the time comes; but Lyman's mark will not get recognition, as he made it in an extra try. The chances are, however, that the Stanford star will establish a new mark that will be recognized before he gets through.

Boucher Wins Again

For the sixth time in seven years Frank X. Boucher of the New York Rangers has won the Lady Byng of Vimy Trophy for clean conduct and effective hockey, and his closest rival was again the only player who has been able to break into his monopoly of this trophy—Joseph A. Primeau of the Toronto Maple Leafs. From the very start of the season it was a great race between these two players, and the margin was only four points. That it is quite possible for a professional hockey player to play effective hockey without resorting to illegal tactics is amply proven by the record of Boucher for the 1933-34 season. He spent only four minutes in the penalty box during the entire season and led the scorers in the United States division of the league race with 14 goals and 20 assists. What professional hockey needs most is more players of the type of Boucher and Primeau.

Warneke Holds Cincinnati Reds To a Single Hit

Comorosky's Scratch Safety in Ninth Spoils No-Hit Game

National League	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	1	0	1.000
Brooklyn	1	0	1.000
Chicago	1	0	1.000
St. Louis	1	0	1.000
Boston	0	1	.000
Cincinnati	0	1	.000
Philadelphia	0	1	.000
Pittsburgh	0	1	.000

Results April 17

New York 6, Philadelphia 1.
St. Louis 7, Pittsburgh 1.
Chicago 6, Cincinnati 0.
Brooklyn 8, Boston 7.

Lon Warneke, ace right-hander of the Chicago Cubs' pitching staff, nearly pitched himself into baseball's hall of fame yesterday at Cincinnati, as the Cubs won their opening game of the 1934 National League season from the Reds by a 6-to-0 score. Warneke's fast ball and curve had the Reds completely baffled until one man was out in the ninth inning, when a scratch single by Adam Comorosky came as the first and only hit of the game. The tall youngster struck out 13 Cincinnati batters and gave only two bases on balls.

Meanwhile, the Cubs got to Silas Johnson for eight hits and five runs in the first six innings, one of the hits being a homer by Chuck Klein with Billy Herman on base in the sixth. Stainback, Herman, Grimm and Hartnett each collected a pair of hits for the winners.

Hubbell in Best Form

The world champion New York Giants embarked upon their 1934 campaign at the Polo Grounds before a crowd of 37,000, by defeating Philadelphia, 6 to 1. Great pitching by Carl Hubbell was the feature of this game. The smart left-hander limited the Phillies to four hits and had a shutout until Manager Jimmy Wilson of the Phils drove one of the new National League balls into the upper left field stands in the seventh.

Jackson, Vergez and Ryan fielded brilliantly for the Giants. Joe Moore and Ryan each made two hits, one of Moore's being a homer. Bill Terry's club clinched the game in the first two innings, pounding Jim Elliott for five hits and four runs. After that the Phillies were never in the running.

The St. Louis Cardinals proved to the critics that they must be reckoned with in this year's pennant race by winning their opening game from the Pittsburgh Pirates, 7 to 1. The Cards showed a strong batting attack as well as excellent pitching and a commendable defense.

Dizzy Dean pitched the game for Manager Frankie Frisch and kept six Pittsburgh hits well scattered. He seemed to grow stronger as the game progressed. Led by Medwick, who connected with a home run and two singles, the Cardinals pounded three Pirate pitchers for 13 hits. They scored two runs off the delivery of Heinie Meine in the second inning and repeated in the third, causing the exit of Mr. Meine.

Dodgers Start Well

Casey Stengel sent his Brooklyn Dodgers off on the right foot yesterday when he piloted them to an 8-to-7 triumph over the Boston Braves at Ebbets Field. Although out-hit by their rivals, the Dodgers made the most of their opportunities and produced eight runs on 10 hits. Home runs by Danny Taylor and Hack Wilson produced five of their eight runs in the second and third innings. Taylor also hit a double and single.

Van Mungo did the pitching for the winners, but was unsteady in the late innings. He managed to struggle through, however, until Joe Stripp caught Whitney's liner in the ninth with the tying run on third base. Randy Moore and Hal Lee had three hits apiece for the Braves. The scores by innings:

At Cincinnati

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	1	0	6	11	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Batteries—Warneke and Hartnett; Sl Johnson, Benton and O'Farrell. Losing pitcher—Johnson. Umpires—Klem and Pfirman. Time—1h. 53m.

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	x	6	8	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	0

Batteries—Hubbell and Richards; Elliott, Hansen, Collins and Wilson. Losing pitcher—Elliott. Umpires—Rigler, Stark and Stewart. Time—1h. 51m.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	2	2	0	3	0	0	0	x	7	13	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0

Batteries—J. Dean and Davis; Meine, Hoyt, Birkofer and Grace. Losing pitcher—Meine. Umpires—Magerkurth and Barr. Time—2h. 10m.

At Brooklyn

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	4

The Home Forum

But Where Is the Shoe Box?

THE other day I bought a pair of shoes, but no shoe box was forthcoming. Now, I like shoe boxes, so I asked the clerk about it. "Oh," he said, "shoes don't come in boxes any more."

After several days of mulling this thing over, I still don't know what to make of it. When, at my office, I have put the finest possible point on my pencil and am minutely checking freight rates and shop costs and overhead, I am convinced that the shoe manufacturers have done wisely in abandoning the box. Even in quantities they must have cost half a cent apiece. In this mood I point with pride to the disappearance of the shoe box.

But when, at five o'clock, I gayly toss my blunt-worn pencil into a drawer, I am not so sure. As I ride home I look—impersonally, of course—into the lighted windows of many homes, where women are busy in the kitchens and children are finishing their homework before their fathers arrive, and I begin to wonder. I no longer point with pride, and the nearer I get to home the more I am inclined to view with—well, not alarm, but with something like regret.

* * *

It used to be the children's pleasant custom to make "street cars" of shoe boxes. Some child, on a spring afternoon, would make bright paper windows in his shoe box and mount a candle inside it; and, when darkness had fallen, set off proudly down the street, towing his street car behind him. An older brother followed to watch the candle. "Clang, clang!" cried the tiny conductor. "Fares, please. Sixty-third Street next!"

Wherever this public leader went there was immediate response from the children. Down and across the street another spot of candle light presently crept along the sidewalk; two street cars issued from the house next door, and one with pink windows from the dwelling next that. In no time at all the neighborhood swarmed with them; it made one imagine a parade of fireflies.

After a time the candles burned out, the street cars returned to their barns and the crews were tucked safely into their beds. A year later somebody would think of it again.

To get another view of this shoe-box situation it is necessary to go back a number of years, to the time when a boy lived in one little town and a grandmother in another sixty miles away. The annual summer visit involved a railway journey of three hours or so, entirely too long a period for a small boy to endure without getting hungry. For that homely reason, travel to this day suggests shoe boxes to him, and shoe boxes call to remembrance the red, cindery plush seats of that local train, and the gold braid on the conductor's cuff, his cry of "B-o-o-ard!" and mother waving good-by as the locomotive gave its first slow puffs.

For weeks he had been preparing for this trip. The physical effort was slight, and that in the main borne by others: such details as a new pair of trousers, and shoes to be half-soled, and a strong pair of straps for the family valise. Chiefly, the time was passed in saying good-by.

It would seem a trifle, to say good-by to half a dozen boys. Twenty minutes at the telephone might have sufficed. And it would suffice, for grown-ups, lacking finesse; not for a boy aware of the social niceties. How crude it would have been, for instance, to have come, breathless and flushed, to Dick Richardson's house of an evening, with the announcement: "I'm going away for a week—maybe two!" Dick would have said: "Well?" and gone on playing with his dog.

How much better it was to lie back on the elbows, after a good swim at The Willows, and, half asleep in the afternoon sun, mutter as to oneself: "Well, the old creek looks pretty good. Water seems to be going down, though." And, after a well-rounded pause, "Shouldn't wonder if it'd be down a foot or so by the time I get back."

Dick would roll over with a grunt. "You going away?"

That put the burden on him—made him ask questions. "Yes, I expect to leave any time now."

"Where to?"

"My grandmother's."

"Folks going with you?"

Business of watching a turkey buzzard wheeling about in a blue and white sky. "Look at that old fellow—wouldn't it be great to fly like that? He can probably see clear down to the Mackinaw! Oh, no, I'm going alone. My folks haven't gone with me for"—rapid calculation—"several months." Which was perfectly true, this being the first visit since Christmas.

So that sort of thing used up the weeks just before the trip. On the eve of departure there was one last swim, and a little ride on the bike, and the packing, of which his share was to make sure his burning glass was included. It would be useful should he have to build a fire without matches. Travelers should anticipate the unexpected.

* * *

And so the train pulled away from the little station, and Mother waved good-by from the platform, and the cornfields and walnut groves slipped past the windows. Odd, the way hills of corn lined up when viewed from a moving train; north and south, and diagonally, and at unexpected positions in between. Beside the fields were green meadows, where colts ran snorting in pretended alarm at the passing of the train, slowing sedately to stare at it after it passed. At the end of the meadow there would be an oak woods, from which crows started to race beside the train, holding their own for a mile or so, then dropping more and more behind, to surrender at last with a graceful swoop into a lone dead tree.

At station stops the boy looked with condescension at towns even smaller than his own. Odd fish, these people; it was surprising that they spoke a familiar language. That drayman there seemed to be looking back at him, very likely mistaking him for a traveling man. Well, let him, poor fellow; it probably gave him pleasure to gaze on one whose horizons were broader than his own.

A sun-bonneted woman, carrying a market basket, got aboard, and the train started again. A party across the aisle had opened their shoe box; the boy remembered his, and took it down from the baggage rack. In one end there were two jars of jam and some cookies neatly wrapped in waxed paper; those were for Grandma. But in the other end were two chicken drumsticks, and a jelly sandwich, and some cookies for a nine-year-old boy.

It is at times like that that the shoe box really came into its own. Raising the lid was equivalent to the rising of a theater curtain—there was a surprise element, as well as subsequent enjoyment. The ceremony was repeated a week later, when the boy made the same trip in the opposite direction. Only that time, instead of cookies and jam for Grandma, the "reserved" end of the box contained slips from prized geraniums, and pansy plants with their roots wrapped in damp cloths. And the lunch was the sort of thing that grandmothers prepare for boys who go traveling.

* * *

If I were an artist and were commissioned to design a coat of arms for the order of wayfarers, I should take a broad field of corn and oak trees, and arrange thereon a chicken drumstick rampant and a shoe box couchant. One expert in heraldry might suggest changes in the background, to suit the experience of those who have traveled more widely than I; such changes I might permit, but I would cling with tenacity to the idea of the shoe box. It belongs there.

JOHN F. HAYES.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

A Day's Record

A spirit is abroad. I hear her feet
Pause on the hillside where a primrose shows
An early taper lit for April love.
Night shall not come this way nor seal the leaves
Of my heart's record without writing there
The passing of a presence that has moved
Across the sunlit hours—a birth in time
That has its being from eternity.

FLORENCE IRENE GUBBINS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© E. O. Hoppé, London

Lake Trasimeno, at Piediluco, Umbria (Italy)

WHEN the Italian sun, like some famous Umbrian painter, gives full tone to sky and lake and mountains, then is the time to rest on the warm stone seat by the water's edge, absorbing the reposeful beauty of the place, and listening to dreamy tales of ancient Umbria.

Picked out clearly on the mountains are tiny towns, some crowning the heights, some clinging to the sides as if struggling to attain the summit; their zigzag streets, connected by flights of steps, mounting steeply, their little houses look out to unattainable distances. Like so many flowers, the orange-pink buildings have sprung from the stone quarries of the Umbrian mountains; each season of rain adds more color to the weathered beauty of the stone, while the sunburnt earth has supplied the warm, wrinkled tiles that cover the roofs.

Neat and compact the little towns lie, encircled by a belt of orchard and garden from which, above the city walls, rise the tall, dark cypresses, or the occasional silver-toned boughs of the smaller olive trees. Strange to find city walls in this most restful place; to enter the tiny broken streets through imposing gateways! Strange, too, to discover in the east of Umbria a direct route running across the mountains from the Piceno to Rome; a humble track which, for three thousand years or more, has been used, as it is today, by countless traders traveling to and from Rome.

Like pebbles carefully dropped to mark a route, so here and there along the way historical traces are to be found to link the dim regions of tradition with the present in an almost unbroken chain.

Lincolnshire Fenland

Do you think that Lincolnshire is a dull country? If you do, it must be because you have never been there. It isn't even flat, except in the Fens, and flatness in the Fens does not mean monotony.

William of Malmesbury, some eight hundred years ago, described them thus: "It is a plain country and as level as the sea which with green grass allureth the eye." It still allures the eye, but not only with green grass.

I entered the Fen country by way of Sleaford, where one passes in a flash from first-rate hunting country into an open, flat land with very little pasture. This is Lincolnshire Fenland. Nearly every available acre is plowed. This is the richest soil in England, and black, pitch black.

The landscape, which for miles on every side was as clearly defined and as tidy as an illustration to a nursery rhyme, faded on the far flat horizon to a sort of thin, gray heat haze. This combination of softness and brightness in the light adds a peculiarly lovely luster to everything. The main impression one gets is of an immense, flat, black shining bed, cut into rectangles and squares by thin strips of silver, shining water. Over this bed move very slowly horses pulling the plow, and scarlet-painted wagons loaded with sacks of potatoes. Tall, rectangular, isolated farms of red brick stand in midfield, apparently cut off from the highway. There are no hedges, but, oddly enough, there are a good many trees, which are dotted singly and at haphazard, just as the farms are, all over the place, except in the red-brick villages on the main roads, where they cluster round the church.

These Lincolnshire churches have a grace and a splendor unsurpassed by the churches of any other county. First, of course, their tall, gray spires and pinnacled towers stand out wonderfully against the blue of the sky and the flat softness of the surrounding land. In other counties there are other grays, gray stone walls and gray houses, but in the Fens the churches have no competitors. There are no walls; the houses are all of red brick; there isn't a stone in the soil, not a quarry in the land. The medieval builders of these magnificent churches had to carry their stone from Ancaster or Barnak. In their eyes, one feels, beauty was light, light beauty, for, having built these lofty churches of the lightest gray stone, they then designed huge Perpendicular windows, which make them seem to be all windows, and to these they added, quite unnecessarily, clerestories. They were fanatics about light. The result is dazzling.

And near the churches are tall, round tower wind-mills, usually tarred, except for the gallery, cupola, fantail and sweeps, which are white. These are no mere picturesque survivors of a dead industry. Their sails still revolve and creak in the wind. They still grind corn.—S. P. B. MAIS, in "This Unknown Island." (New York and London: Putnam.)

MIRANDO HACIA ADELANTE

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EL MUNDO de hoy está presenciando un gran despertamiento espiritual. El alba de un día nuevo y mejor está en evidencia en muchas cosas y en muchos sitios. Lo mismo que los escombros flotantes en el cauce de un río obstruyen a veces su curso y hacen que sus aguas se levanten a un nivel más elevado, así también los disturbios económicos que el mundo está experimentando actualmente estimulan a muchos hombres a buscar una fuente más elevada de felicidad de lo que las cosas de este mundo puedan ofrecer. Se aprenden lecciones inmortales. Se establece un concepto nuevo de los valores. Sistemas que no se fundan en justicia y derecho se reemplazan por códigos mejores de operación. Más que nunca se comprende y se reconoce la falta que hace el espíritu de amor fraternal.

Hay muchísimos que están demostrando en cierta medida que Dios no solamente cura la enfermedad, como la Biblia declara, sino que suple toda necesidad humana, si se lo pedimos sincera e inteligentemente. Para poder confiar en Dios, plenamente y sin temor, es evidente que tenemos que entender la naturaleza de Dios y las relaciones del hombre con Él. En el libro de Job leemos: "Traba amistad con él, te lo ruego, y está en paz con él; que por ello te vendrá el bien." Y la confianza en Dios le capacitó a Job para vencer condiciones desconcertantes.

La cantidad tan grande de oraciones sinceras que no parecen haber sido oídas favorablemente y el sufrimiento y la escasez de estos últimos años han influído a muchos hombres a hacer examen de conciencia con respecto a la naturaleza de su fe espiritual, a buscar una comunión más íntima con Dios, un concepto más alto del Espíritu y de las cosas espirituales. La Ciencia Cristiana suple la necesidad de la humanidad, dándole un concepto más elevado de Dios y de Su ley de amor que gobierna al hombre y interpretando las enseñanzas de la Biblia con relación a estos puntos. Nos enseña como la ley de Dios es aplicable a toda condición o situación que se pueda presentar. De acuerdo completo con la Sagrada Escritura enseña y demuestra que Dios es la única Vida, que Él es el Padre y la Madre del hombre, su única fuente de inteligencia, fuerza, provisión, salud, felicidad y armonía, que es "fortaleza en el día de aflicción, y conoce a los que confían en él". La Ciencia Cristiana enseña que Dios provee al hombre eternamente de todo lo que es bueno; que la escasez es el resultado de que los hombres no se hayan sometido a la divina ley del bien. Hay hoy en día miles de personas por el mundo entero que están dando testimonio agradecido de que por las ministraciones de la Ciencia Cristiana los enfermos se curan, los pecadores se reforman y la pobreza se remedia en muchos casos individuales. Ya se ha demostrado bastante el poder curativo de la Ciencia Cristiana para probar al pensamiento imparcial que un entendimiento más pleno de Dios y su creación es todo lo que hace falta para llevar a cabo "las obras . . . mayores" prometidas por Cristo Jesús a sus discípulos.

Teniendo las verdades y promesas benditas de la Sagrada Escritura interpretadas y por lo tanto hechas aplicables a sus necesidades, y con las lecciones del pasado para soportar y dirigir sus pasos hacia adelante, la humanidad puede avanzar ahora con nuevo aliento y una seguridad que se funda no en las arenas movedizas de la materialidad, sino en la roca—Cristo, la Verdad—contra la cual las tempestades del error baten en vano. La perspectiva es animadora, si nos acordamos que "para Dios todas las cosas son posibles", que los hombres que entienden las leyes de Dios y viven en obediencia a ellas, son capaces de expresar abundancia de bien aquí mismo y en esta misma hora. Así que no importa cuál sea nuestra situación o nuestras circunstancias terrenales, ni lo obscuro que nuestro camino parezca,—podemos ir adelante, llenos de alegría, sabiendo que Su voluntad para nosotros debe prevalecer y prevalecerá, y que a medida que despertemos a la verdad de la existencia, la enfermedad, el pecado y otras condiciones discordantes dejarán de encadenarnos, y la salud, la felicidad y la armonía reinarán en nuestras vidas. Esto es una transformación enteramente mental, dejando el "hombre viejo" y revistiéndonos del "hombre nuevo". Este despertar es gozosísimo; porque cada pensamiento bueno que se albergue, cada acto abnegado que se haga, cada esfuerzo hacia la reforma, cada bondad que se demuestre cariñosamente, traerá una recompensa inmediata en una conciencia más elevada, la cual es más apta para cumplir con los deberes de la vida.

Cristo Jesús nos ha señalado el camino. Sus enseñanzas se han expuesto claramente en el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) por Mary Baker Eddy, que dice en la página 462: "El que quisiera demostrar el poder curativo de la Ciencia Cristiana, debe obedecer sus reglas estrictamente, prestar atención a cada declaración y adelantar de los rudimentos que se han trazado. No hay nada difícil o laborioso en esta obra, cuando el camino se ha señalado; pero sólo la renuncia de sí mismo, la sinceridad, el cristianismo y la persistencia ganan el premio, como lo hacen generalmente en todo departamento de la vida."

Tomamos nuevo aliento, cuando comprendemos que a pesar de los errores y de las faltas del pasado, las proezas o posesiones materiales, las creencias acerca de linaje y de características físicas o el ambiente,—dentro de nuestra misma mentalidad es donde encontramos la posibilidad de comprender la verdad y por consiguiente de llevar una vida feliz, útil y próspera. Saulo, que no entendía la religión de los cristianos, los perseguía de una manera persistente e inhumana. Cuando la luz de la Verdad amaneció en su corazón, su nombre fué cambiado a Pablo, y él llegó a ser un hombre cuya vida fué dedicada enteramente al servicio de la causa del cristianismo. Su confianza absoluta en Cristo le capacitó para vencer obstáculos, sufrir persecuciones, tormentos, fatigas y elevarse hasta llegar a ser uno de los caracteres más grandes de la historia del mundo. En la página 118 del libro MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS) Mary Baker Eddy escribe: "¡Ánimo! La lucha con nuestro yo es una cosa grande; nos da empleo de sobra, y el Principio divino trabaja con nosotros,—y la obediencia corona los esfuerzos perseverantes con victoria eterna."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Looking Forward

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A GREAT spiritual awakening is taking place in the world today. The dawn of a new and better day is evident in many ways and places. As the débris in the river bed causes the stream to rise to higher levels, so economic upheavals are causing many to seek a higher source of happiness than can be found in worldly things. Immortal lessons are being learned. A new sense of values is being established. Systems not founded on justice and right are being replaced by better codes of operation. The need for a spirit of brotherly love is being acknowledged in fuller measure than ever before.

Multitudes are demonstrating in some measure that God not only heals disease, as the Bible declares, but meets every human need when the appeal is honest and intelligent. To trust God fully and fearlessly it is obvious that we must understand the nature of God and man's relationship to Him. In the book of Job we read, "Acquaint now thyself with him, and be at peace: thereby good shall come unto thee." And reliance upon God enabled Job to overcome distressing conditions.

The vast numbers of unanswered, albeit sincere prayers, and the suffering and lack of recent years have caused many to examine closely the nature of their spiritual faith, to seek a closer walk with God, a higher concept of Spirit and spiritual things. Christian Science is meeting the need of humanity for a higher concept of God and His law of love that governs man, and making plain the Bible teachings thereon. It is teaching how to apply God's laws to every condition or situation that may arise. In full accord with the Scriptures it is teaching and proving that God is the only Life; that He is man's Father-Mother, his only source of intelligence, strength, supply, health, happiness, harmony; "a strong hold in the day of trouble; and he knoweth them that trust in him." Christian Science is teaching that God eternally supplies all good to man, that lack is the result of the failure of men to bring themselves under God's law of good. Today, thousands all over the world are bearing grateful testimony to the fact that through the ministrations of Christian Science the sick are being healed, sinners reformed, and poverty wiped out in individual experience. Already, enough of the healing power of Christian Science is demonstrated to prove to the unbiased thought that a fuller understanding of God and His creation is all that is needed to accomplish "the greater works" promised by Christ Jesus to his followers.

With the blessed truths and promises of Holy Writ made plain and therefore available, and with the lessons of the past to steady its advancing footsteps, mankind can now go forward with renewed courage and assurance, founded not on the shifting sands of materiality, but on the rock—Christ, Truth—against which the storms of error beat in vain. The outlook is surely cheering, when we consider that "with God all things are possible;" that as men understand God's laws and live in obedience to them, they are capable of expressing abundance of good here and now. So it matters not what may be our earthly situation or condition, or how dark the way may seem; we can go forward rejoicingly, knowing that His will for us must and will prevail, and that, as we awake to the truth of being, sickness, sin, and other discordant conditions will cease to bind us, and health, happiness, and harmony will reign in our lives. This is wholly a mental transformation, putting off "the old man" and putting on "the new." This awakening is a most joyous one; for every good thought entertained, every unselfish deed done, every effort toward reform, every kindness lovingly given, brings an immediate reward in an uplifted consciousness that is better fitted to fulfill life's duties.

Christ Jesus has shown us the way. His teachings are made plain in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, wherein we read (p. 462): "Whoever would demonstrate the healing of Christian Science must abide strictly by its rules, heed every statement, and advance from the rudiments laid down. There is nothing difficult nor toilsome in this task, when the way is pointed out; but self-denial, sincerity, Christianity, and persistence alone win the prize, as they usually do in every department of life."

We take fresh courage when we understand that, despite past mistakes or shortcomings, material possessions or accomplishments, beliefs about parentage and physical characteristics, or environment, within our own consciousness lies the possibility of realizing the truth and consequently of living a happy, useful, and successful life. Saul, not understanding their religion, persecuted the early Christians in a persistent and merciless manner. When the light of Truth came to him, his name was changed to Paul, and he became fitted for a life of Christian usefulness. Absolute reliance upon Christ, Truth, enabled him to overcome obstacles, endure persecutions, sufferings, hardships, and become one of the grandest characters of all history. On page 118 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy writes, "Be of good cheer; the warfare with one's self is grand; it gives one plenty of employment, and the divine Principle worketh with you,—and obedience crowns persistent effort with everlasting victory."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

A Villa in the Italian Hills

From Viterbo one day I took a carriage to the little old town of Bagnaja, not many miles away to the northeast, to see the villa of the Duca di Lante, celebrated for its ideal Italian beauty. . . .

We climbed an ascent towards Bagnaja, and I obtained an excellent view of Viterbo and the plain in which it lies. The city lay with a hundred towers inside its bristling walls, dark and formidable. The plain stretched out to the west for a vast distance, fair and green, with dim mountains on its rim. To the south rose majestically the Ciminian Hills, wooded on their swelling crests. . . .

On arriving at Bagnaja we entered immediately through a gateway a large piazza, to the north and east of which lay the village, piled up dark and dirty, with ancient Etruscan stonework and with very narrow streets. The mediæval castle which once guarded the place still reared its great machicolated tower above a mass of thick and crumbling walls. Some way to the south of the piazza lay the Villa Lante, rising up the hillside in terraces and gardens whose ordered beauty sustained its reputation of being thoroughly kept up today, as so few villas are. We drove to the side entrance, where I was admitted upon depositing a visiting card. A servant then accompanied me, through paths winding up the hill under beautiful large ilexes, to the garden behind and above the villa. Unlocking a gate in the wall, he admited me to these evidently secluded precincts. It was truly a very lovely sight. From above came a considerable streamlet, soaring first into the air in a fountain a hundred paces higher, and from the basin of the fountain falling into an ornamental stone trough, down which it splashed and gurgled under spreading boughs to the platform on which I stood; from this it fell in a series of semi-circular cascades to the level of the villa grounds, and was there conducted underground to another beautiful fountain where it rose into air for the last time. Great soft ilexes and willows arched the stream on its downward path, and stretched away on each side into a wood. Before me lay the villa, in the shape of two square Renaissance pavilions, between which sloped a grass plot adorned with clean-cut hedges and shrubs shaped into figures. Beyond the pavilions and towards the town lay the garden proper, even and rectangular, with flowers and shrubs cut into patterns beside the gravel walks; there were no trees, but there were many potted orange plants. The marble work was all grouped in the centre, where lay a square basin, surrounding the fountain before mentioned. A marble balustrade banked the basin, beautiful balustraded bridges crossed it from each bank to the centre, and there were other balustrades rising circularly tier on tier to the bronze figures of the fountain. The soft green of the shrubs and plants, the varied hues of the flowers, the brilliant white of the marble, and the wonderful blue of the sky, made an enchanting picture,—a picture of the days of Boccaccio and the Renaissance.

From there I wandered off through the park surrounding the garden, great trees, mostly ilexes, and mounting slowly to where far vistas were obtained of the plain and the town below. Here and there was a basin of water, or a bit of sculpture. Art was hand in hand with Nature, as she seems to be only in Italy.—From "Hill Towns of Italy," by EGERTON R. WILLIAMS JR. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

Assurance

There shall never be one lost good! What was, shall live as before;
The evil is null, is naught, is silence implying sound;
What was good shall be good, with, for evil, so much good more;
On the earth the broken arcs; in the heaven a perfect round.

All we have willed or hoped or dreamed of good shall exist;
Not its semblance, but itself; no beauty, nor good, nor power
Whose voice has gone forth, but each survives for the melodist
When eternity affirms the conception of an hour.

—ROBERT BROWNING, in "Abt Vogler."

Miracle

If it should happen
That you come upon
Red tulips
Blowing bubbles on the lawn,
If it should happen
That you see them first
Call out to me
Before the bubbles burst
And we are drenched completely
Through and through
By the old miracle
Of fire and dew.

MILDRED WESTON.

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Old English Customs Cling, Although Modern Revivals Are Often Taken for Them

Especially in the Country Villages Are Seen Traces of These, Such as 'Smelling the Maypole' and St. Valentine's Mumming

Rural England Series
Seventh of 10 Articles. To Run Each Wednesday.

By M. K. Ashby

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Custom dies hard in the English village, even among motorbuses and airplanes, and the quiet bystander may still find himself not seldom in the England of ancient times.

The active inquirer is less successful than one who merely waits and listens, partly because of the reticence of country people, who have no wish to appear "quaint," and partly because of the many revivals—folk dances and Christmas customs—which have taken place in late years, and which one easily mistakes for genuine remnants of an older time.

The customs of May Day are the best known and most widely spread of the old observances. These surely have lingered so universally because the children have loved the flowers of the spring, and the pennies they obtain as they carry them to the doors—and the noses—of kind neighbors.

But May Day customs vary very much. In some villages the children merely take a long straight stick, and tie a nosegay of flowers to one end of it, with more or less of skill and taste, and knock at the doors saying, "Please to smell the Maypole," and expecting a penny for a smell. In my own village, the proper ancient garlands are made. These are cages of withy sticks, in the center of which sits a beautiful doll.

Not Always Child's Play

Here, too, the festivity is now the children's, but it used not to be so. Childish hands could never bend and bind the withies, or fix the doll firmly on its throne of branches. Years ago the garlands were made and carried by grown-ups, and still the children have adult help from the teachers of the school and others. The doll represents, of course a pagan goddess of spring and the woodland, who plays now a strange part, helping to beg pennies and shillings for church funds or charities!

In our village this custom has lasted continuously from pre-Christian days. Some 50 years ago it began to become decadent, but the rector of the church of that time loved tradition, and under his influence the school has helped the children to remember and to practice correctly this beautiful fragment of an old ritual.

The village I have spoken of and others in its neighborhood have a number of other old customs now used as a mode of begging. For example, in one the children go "a-Thomassing" on St. Thomas's Day just after Christmas with the formula, "Please to remember St. Thomas." In another village the words used are:

Please will you give me a dole,
Dip me head in a water-bowl.

Ah, Yes, St. Valentine

The last sentence is certainly a corruption of words whose meaning has long ceased to be understood. Possibly that part of the rigmarole was in Latin. In some villages another occasion for collecting pennies is St. Valentine's Day. Many of us have doubtless been recipients of a "Valentine" once in our life. At all events, nearly all the old-fashioned market towns still sell considerable numbers of "Valentines" in the shape of cards. The connection between the cards and the begging ceremony must be very distant. In this case the formula used to elicit money is another rhyme, sung to a monotonous little tune:

"So good morning, Valentine,
"Curl your locks as I do mine,
"Two before and two behind."

A custom which is now all but dead, though it has been often temporarily revived, is that of "mumming." In my own village, a version of the old "George and the Dragon" mummery was performed at Christmas time till within living memory. The play seems to owe its present form—several versions of it have been written down and published—to the crusades, since St. George travels to the East and meets several strange characters, including a Paynim knight. The various versions of this play—which as acted for a long time past was of the nature of a knockabout farce—were performed in villages as far apart as Cornwall and Yorkshire.

For Sweetening Dispositions

Plow Monday is another well-known day of ancient ceremonies. In more than one novel written lately we have had descriptions of the plowing-up of the doorsteps of churlish villagers.

I have never heard of this being done in real life, but in one village in the east of England, only a few years since, a decorated plow was taken round the village, whips were cracked, and there was shouting of "Whoa, there!" to imaginary horses. This was one of the last of the old customs to be abandoned by grown-ups. It is also one of the easiest to connect with pagan rituals relating to the seasons.

It is only to be expected that many customs shall have lingered in connection with the churches. There is, for example, the custom of strewing the church with rushes for Whit Sunday and the two following Sundays. In some villages the provision of rushes for this purpose was part of the rent paid for some brookside farm.

In one midland village, modern farm drainage has banished the rushes and the church is now strewn with grass, so that at the Christian feast of the Holy Spirit the church is full of the scent of new hay in a closed space.

Distributing Crumbs of Comfort

Other Whitsuntide customs continuing here and there till lately were the distribution in the church, after Sunday morning service, of small loaves of bread, a decorous modification, probably, of a custom which long survived in one or two villages, of the priest throwing bread crumbs from the pulpit, a practice whose origin seems to be completely obscured.

Another practice regulated by customs is the ringing of church bells. In a village I know well, whose traditions have been extraordinarily tenacious, the bells are rung at some seasons very frequently, at times which bear no relation to church services.

The vicar recently wished to change these times, and to have more ringing before and after services, but bell ringers in that village at least are a society working by its own laws and customs, and the ringers replied that they would never "let down" the bells by ceasing to ring them at traditional times.

Bell Ringers Know Tradition

If one wanted to investigate the customs of a village, one could not do better than cultivate the friendship of the ringers, for they are always proud of their ancient craft, and their little society is one which never completely changes. When a newcomer enters it, upon some bell ringer relinquishing his place, he is coached in the old ways and hears the history of the bells, and of much else.

Many of the customs so far mentioned have been those which obtained in a great number of villages until the middle of the nineteenth century, and still linger in a great many.

Archæologists seem to think that all ancient customs were originally universal over large areas, and can be traced to a few fundamental rituals, but we have one in my own village which I have not heard of anywhere else. On Trinity Sunday we all have for dinner a kind of bread pudding, heavy with currants and raisins, and dark with spice.

The story goes that we eat it in memory of a certain "old Davenport" who passed through the village once as a beggar and was given bread pudding by a charitable cottager. Many years afterward he left to the village certain monies to provide pensions for the poor, and a bit and bridle to two ladies who had said him nay with unnecessary emphasis.

There is no room and no necessity to describe in a short article the customs so well known as, say, the strange folk dances of Abbots Bromley in Staffordshire or Helston in Cornwall. I am tempted, however, to mention a department of folklore and custom which has never been fully explored—folk humor. Just as there are folk songs and folk dances, there are folk jokes, both practical and verbal, some of which date back to the eighteenth century at least. But that is another story.

Those who are interested in old ways will find discussions on the significance and origin of English village customs in many books on folklore and fairy tale. Parallels from distant countries are given, and likenesses traced. By this process it is found that much of our folklore and folk conduct are closely related to that of distant countries. In some cases it is even reasonable to suppose that we have discovered of which pagan religious ritual some of our trivial-seeming customs are the relics.

But these explanations, however satisfying, remain theories, and there are many cases where we have, as yet, scarcely an inkling of the true origin.

Customs Mellow With Passing Time

Both © Keystone

Great-Grandfather Did This

Top—May Day Festivities in Devonshire Always Center About the Maypole. The Above Scene Is in the Town of Torrington. Bottom—Eton Boys Receiving Their "Thrup-ny Bit" on "Threepenny Day," a Custom Established 400 Years Ago.

Estonia Puts Off Election Because Of Public Unrest

Martial Law Not Proper Setting, Officials Say, for Ballot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TALLINN, Estonia—Postponement of Estonia's parliamentary and presidential elections, which were to have been held in April, has been decided on in view of the state of martial law which is still in force.

A statement issued by Mr. Konstantin Päts, State Eldest, says:

"The minds of the Estonian people are at the present moment so much excited by the agitation of the 'Freiheitakämpfer,' or 'Liberators,' that no cool-headed election would be possible."

Martial law, which was instituted in March to curb the activities of the Freiheitakämpfer, is not expected to be rescinded until September.

Severe measures have been taken against the movement. The organization has been banned temporarily. Its property has been confiscated, its leaders arrested and many of its members too. Their candidature for Parliamentary and municipal elections has been canceled. A warning has been issued that all those who continue secret activities in favor of the prohibited movement will be courtmartialed.

Other important decrees issued by Mr. Päts refer to municipalities and municipal elections. According to these the Mayor of Tallinn is in future to be appointed by the Government.

In cities where 30 per cent of the councilors belong to organizations recently closed by the Government all the councilors are to be appointed exclusively by the Government. Henceforth the Government will keep a close eye on all the resolutions of municipal bodies in Estonia.

All future candidates for important municipal posts will be subject to the approval of the Minister of Interior, and the municipal budgets to his control. Formerly the Minister of Interior had only the veto right in case of illegal decisions of the town council.

Finally, it has been decreed that in case of resignation of any town councilors these posts have to remain unoccupied and are not to be given to representatives of any other parties. All these decrees are to remain in force until repealed by Parliament.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local standard.

New England

Massachusetts

BOSTON — The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Wednesday, 3:30-4:00 p. m., WBSO, 920kc-326m.

Maine

BANGOR—Every Saturday, 8:30-8:45 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc-434m.
PORTLAND—Every Sunday until June 1, 12:30-12:45 p. m., WCSH, 940kc-319m.

Eastern States

District of Columbia

WASHINGTON—Every Thursday, 5:45-6:00 p. m., WOL, 1310kc-229m.

Florida

JACKSONVILLE — Thursday, biweekly, 12:05-12:15 p. m., WJAX, 900kc-333m.
MIAMI — Mondays, 11:45-12:00 Noon, WQAM, 560kc-535m.

Maryland

CUMBERLAND—Second and last Thursday of each month, 10:00-10:30 a. m., WTBO, 1420kc-211m.
HAGERSTOWN — Saturday, April 21, 9:00-9:30 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc-240m.

New Jersey

NEWARK — Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:30-11:45 a. m., WNEW, 1240kc-240m.

New York

ROCHESTER—Saturdays, 8:00-8:30 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc-261m.
TROY—Second Monday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WHAZ, 1300kc-231m.
UTICA—Sundays, 2:15-2:30 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc-250m.

North Carolina

CHARLOTTE — Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., WBT, 1080kc-277m.

Pennsylvania

ALTOONA—Fourth Friday of each month, 2:30-2:45 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc-229m.
PHILADELPHIA — Every Thursday, 5:15-5:30 p. m., WTEL, 1310kc-229m.

South Carolina

COLUMBIA—Second and fourth Thursdays of each month, 8:45-9:00 p. m., WIS, 1010kc-297m.

Virginia

NORFOLK—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WGH, 1210kc-229m.
PETERSBURG — Third Sunday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WPHR, 1200kc-250m.

Canada

Ontario

HAMILTON — Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc-268m.
TORONTO—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

Byrd Reports Drop To 60 Below Zero At His Lonely Post

LITTLE AMERICA, Antarctica, April 17 (Via Mackay Radio) (AP)—From his lonely advance weather base 123 miles by trail south of Little America, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd today reported temperatures varying between 50 and 60 degrees below zero. In a radio message to headquarters here, the expedition leader said, "Quite likely this base is the coldest spot ever occupied."

Admiral Byrd, alone at the advance camp, is making meteorological observations. Over the week-end, he said, the temperature was never above 50 below. Here in Little America during the same period the minimum temperature was 43 degrees below zero.

Daily meteorological reports have been exchanged by Admiral Byrd and William C. Haines, senior meteorologist of Little America.

A blizzard struck Little America yesterday, stopping all work, but the men were routed out of bed early today to get at unfinished tasks. It was like working in twilight, as the antarctic winter is rapidly approaching.

New York Seeks Fund To Run Children's Camp

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 18—A campaign to raise $15,000 with which to give 300 boys and girls one month free in camp this summer will be started late this month from headquarters at the Hotel Biltmore. Mr. James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, is chairman of the committee and Gov. Herbert H. Lehman is one of the members.

The children are to be sent to Camps Gerard on the slopes of Hook Mountain near Lockland Lake, which have been conducted since 1923 by the West Side Neighborhood, Inc., of 857 Tenth Avenue. Mr. Gerard's family has made available 138 wood acres.

Talking Short Stories Produced for Blind

CHICAGO, April 18 (AP)—"Talking short stories" for the blind were announced yesterday.

Miss Anna Caldwell of the American Foundation for the Blind said the foundation has recorded half a dozen stories, among them de Maupassant's "Happiness." A dozen or so full-length books may be ready by midsummer, she said. They are a set of thin records, finely grooved. Two sides will carry a full-length short story, or two or three chapters of a novel

Women's Activities

For Those in Business

Reserve and Thought on 'One's Place' Is Counseled

Etiquette in Daily Living—23

By Carilyn Stevens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN GENERAL, the rules of etiquette are the same in business as elsewhere; certainly the fundamentals are the same. It may, however, be helpful to consider a few special points. For one thing it is of great importance for one to know how to "keep his place." This doesn't mean holding his job, either. It refers to a right sense of what is usually meant by the terms "superiors" and "inferiors," and to understanding just what one's own niche is in any organization.

The president of the company, the head of a department, the stenographer and the office boy all have their proper gradings because of the posts that they occupy and not because they are Archibald Grandperson, Miss Smartly, Sally Smith and Junior Jones. As a human being, an employee may be "just as good" (maybe even better) than the big boss, but the POSITION of president is entitled not only to courtesy and respect but to an appropriate deference. It is the POST (or idea back of the post) that demands the added deference and not the person who occupies it. In a very big way of thinking, Junior Jones may be just as important to the well-being of the organization as President Grandperson, but etiquette demands that other members of the organization will appropriately shade their treatment of the two in some degree. A small nut in an automobile is most useful and may make no end of trouble if it gets out of order, but it is not usually given as much publicity and attention as certain other parts. Those who are troubled about the thought of "superior" and "inferior" will do well to think these points through very clearly, for constant chafing and rebellion against those who are over one causes many problems and even failures. The employee engaged in the smallest capacity will be increasing his own self-respect and dignity by conceding to his "superiors" the added honor that their positions demand. On the other hand, it is just as necessary for the "superior" to "keep his place" and quietly require the deference that is due him.

Helps in Keeping One's Place

One help in keeping one's place is the use of the title in addressing fellow workers. Many high-class organizations require the use of "Mr." and "Miss" during the working hours. Even where this is not a rule of the house, it is often wise to make it one's own rule. A woman had occasion to call at the executive office of a retail establishment known for its smart and swankey appointments. She asked the switchboard operator if she might see Mr. Doe (next in importance to the president).

"Say, seen Jim Doe anywhere?" called out the girl to another employee who was passing through the room at the time.

This was certainly a case of "Queen Anne front and Mary Ann back," as the old saying is. It was, of course, Jim's own fault. He hadn't "kept his place."

One authority points out that it is a mark of deference for the secretary to rise when her chief enters his private office for the first time in the morning. This is not done with a military-standing-at-attention attitude of mind, the writer points out, but from the gracious desire to be alert to his needs and to be ready to take orders for the day. Some authorities on the subject countenance much casualness in social intercourse that would not have been tolerated by any well-bred people a few years ago, but practically all are agreed on the importance of reserve in business relationships. They also advise against an indiscriminate mixing up of business with social relationships.

President Grandperson will not, of course, rise when an employee (even a woman) brings him a message, although, of course, he would arise upon a woman's approach in the drawing room. He will, however, rise and remain standing until a woman visitor is seated, whether she is Mrs. Verygreat on an important mission or little Miss Unknown after a news item (that is, if Miss Unknown ever manages to reach him at all). He doesn't, of course, wear his hat or appear in his shirt sleeves, and some experts point out that he doesn't puff smoke in his guest's face, either. If the secretary shows the guest in, she may appropriately say, "Mr. Grandperson, this is Miss Unknown with whom you have an appointment." If the guest is much older or very important it is correct to say, "Mrs. Verygreat, this is Mr. Grandperson with whom your appointment was made." ("Etiquette for the Business Woman," by Ida White Parker.))

Small "Honesties" in Business

Those who work for others need to set up a very high standard of honesty for themselves and stick to it however others may act. Petty graft presents a strong temptation to some people. Using the company's stationary or stamps or other supplies either at home or in the office for one's personal needs not only is dishonest in itself but is one of the little foxes that gnaw away at the vitals of one's sense of integrity. Being wasteful of supplies because they are paid for by another is a second cousin of the above practice. Still another member of this deplorable family is the habit of using the company's telephone for personal calls unless permission to do so has been given. Stealing time is also a black sheep. Sometimes people of high character in general would be shocked to realize how much time that has been "bought and paid for" they are using for their own consumption.

Calling on a Business Man or Woman

If Mrs. John Smith wishes an interview with President Grandperson it will be tactful and courteous for her to write him a note in advance asking for the privilege of seeing him. If she has no regular appointment she may have to go through a rigid examination by switch-board operator, stenographer and secretary, etc. Many of the questions are legitimate. They are President Grandperson's barrage against intruders on his valuable time. Some of the questions may be prompted by the "insatiable curiosity" that motivated the elephant's child. At any rate Mrs. Smith will answer the questions with frankness and good nature and refuse to be upset however rude may be the questioners. She may find that her own pleasant attitude will thaw out the members of the barrage and they even give her such helpful information that waiting to see the boss may be unnecessary. On the other hand resentfulness on her part may slam the great person's door right in her face.

"Women in business should expect from men only the same courtesy that business men of a fine type pay to each other. If we stop to consider it, this is usually rather a high grade of courtesy, with which any woman should be satisfied." ("Manners," by Helen Hathaway.) Moreover it might be added that in business a woman should in general behave herself with about the same manner that a high grade gentleman does. Applying make-up conspicuously at one's post, wearing too strong a make-up, preening oneself generally and indulging in coquettish or kittenish ways are not according to the rules of etiquette, say the experts.

[This series of 25 articles is running on Wednesdays.]

Kitchen Kinks From Our Readers

When Melting Chocolate

When melting chocolate, if the shortening is combined with it, it can be placed over direct heat without burning.

Leaves Cup More Freely

If the molasses is added to the cup in which the melted shortening was placed, the molasses leaves the cup freely and without waste.

Added to Waffle Batter

One teaspoon lemon juice added to either waffle or fritter batter, improves the flavor and makes it more crisp.

(Mrs.) N. E. S., New York.

Prevents Dust

When sweeping a carpet, dip the broom in water, shake well, then begin sweeping. This prevents the dust from rising, and keeps the carpet fresh and clean.

Substitute for Whipped Cream

A mashed banana well mixed in with the white of an egg that has been beaten until stiff makes a good substitute.

In Frying Potatoes

In frying potatoes, it will be found that they brown much more quickly if the slices are dredged with flour before immersing in the boiling fat.

To Keep Cakes Fresh

Dip a small table napkin in cold water, wring out, and put in the tin where cakes are stored. If this is renewed occasionally, it will be found that the cakes keep for a surprisingly long time.

(Mrs.) F. L. A., England.

To Protect Hands

To protect hands while doing any dirty work, put a coating of soap on them before beginning. Work the soap into the nails, and into the pores and let dry. After the work is done the hands can easily be cleaned.

When Making Gravy

Next time when making gravy mix the salt with the flour and this will prevent gravy from lumping.

Let Big Ben Do It

Set the alarm clock for the time cake, pie, pudding or other things should be taken off the stove or out of the oven.

(Mrs.) S. C. H., Washington.

Top Crust of Pies

A good way to make pies more attractive is to brush the top crust with a mixture of milk and sugar just before putting them in the oven. They brown more quickly with this finish and require closer watching.

(Mrs.) M. D., California.

Packing Dishes

When packing dishes in newspapers for storage or moving, I reserve the colored comic sheets for the small and easily lost pieces, such as the lids of teapots and sugar bowls. The bright color makes them so conspicuous that there is no danger of their being overlooked in the unpacking and lost like a needle in the haystack.

(Mrs.) I. M. B., Minnesota.

For Scratches on Furniture

Cover scratches on furniture with butter or bacon grease. Leave on all night or several hours, and simply wipe off and the scratches will have disappeared. I have never used bacon grease, but have used butter. However, I have been told both are equally effective.

(Mrs.) R. V., Ohio.

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The Editor's Puzzle

301

"Did you imagine that ~~we were talking about~~ the knock~~ing~~ at the door Mary and I said the ~~new~~ girl ~~Norma~~ arrived ~~much sooner~~ earlier than ~~we had mentioned~~ I had ~~stupidly~~ stipulated in our letter, you ~~may have~~ probably wondered ~~when your un-~~ which your ~~unexpected~~ guests were?"

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Are You a Blonde?

How to Look Your Best—7

Then Daintiness Is Your Keynote

By **Ruth Kimball Denmead**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ARE you a blonde? If you are, one of your chief charms is your freshness and daintiness. As a girl one of my dearest friends was a golden blonde, and I used to scrub and scrub to try to look as clean and bright as she did. It is a blonde's duty to maintain that freshness and daintiness, and to accentuate it in every possible way by wearing the clothes that will bring it out.

If you use makeup it must be light and give not a hint of being makeup, but just a healthy complexion. If you have natural coloring watch it carefully and notice on which part of your face it comes, then when you rouge just touch it up. If you do not have natural color, study the contour of your face and decide on the correct place to put it. Nature is our best teacher and hard to improve upon. I believe a blonde should never use rouge or lipstick with an orange base. Nevertheless there are many who use it—even girls at the cosmetic counters who should know better. The reason that a blonde should not use orange cosmetics is that the basic quality of all blonde's skins is flesh color or creamy white. The makeup, to blend with it, should have a pink or violet foundation, deeper, of course, than the skin. If one needs considerable rouge, use a cream rouge. It can be massaged into the skin and gives a more natural look to the skin. But if one needs only a touching up, powder rouge is adequate. Always carry the powder rouge because cream rouge cannot be satisfactorily applied over powder. Then, especially in the evening, brush the rouge lightly with the powder rouge after the makeup is complete. A drab blonde, who has a violet or bluish tinge to her color, should use a rouge with a violet or blue base.

Now let us consider clothes. Clothes may be cheap or expensive, depending upon one's pocketbook or husband, and a person can be just

By Blake London

as becomingly dressed in cheap clothes as she can in expensive ones, if she will give consideration to her colors and the styles that suit her figure. Don't, above all, fall into the habit of thinking that because a color was becoming to you at one period in your life, you will always look well in it. Skins change. To wear something that made it look lovely when you were younger often accentuates the fact that your skin has changed.

A blonde should seldom wear vivid colors. Once in a while you see a vivid, young blonde that looks well in a lipstick-red for evening, or a vivid blue, but most of them do not have strong enough coloring to wear a strong color without being submerged by it. A dark, warm, wine-red is better for the vivid blonde, and red-violet for the drab blonde. Everything about a blonde is cool and dainty; her skin with its pale background, her blue, blue-green, or gray eyes. All these factors necessitate her dressing to them, instead of trying to dress like her brunette sister.

All Think Blue Is Their Color

All blondes think blue is their color. This is a fixed opinion and we often abide by it instead of profiting by experimentation. Blue is good, but there are many shades of blue, and there are many shades of blondes. Be sure you get the right shade. One will often find that shades of green are just as good, or better.

We have more of the drab blonde type than any other one type. Her hair is more of a grayed greenish yellow, her skin has the same tones, and usually her eyes are gray or pale blue. This makes rather a colorless whole and if she wears neutral uninteresting colors she is lost. Vivid colors are equally taboo. One sees too many blondes of this type in tan or biege coats and hats, which is one of the worst colors they can wear. Grays that are darker than the skin, soft blue or rose, grayed blue-greens, blue-violet, gray-blues and soft greens are usually the best colors for street wear. The grays should have other colors with them such as blue, blue-green, green, violet, or rose shades. All of the colors must be softened and definitely lighter than the skin, or darker to form a contrast. Black and dark blue are not good on the pale and drab blonde unless softened near the throat with a becoming color or soft lace, so the contrast will not come directly near the skin.

With a vivid blonde black and dark blue are especially good because their skin has enough vitality so that the contrast vivifies it instead of killing it. Violet, violet-blues, and wine reds are very good for the vivid blonde. If the color in their cheeks is a bluish pink, rose in softened shades and orchid will usually deepen it. A drab blonde, by make-up, can bring herself into the class of the vivid blondes more easily than the pale blonde. In wearing the violet shades be sure your skin does not have too yellowish a tinge.

Yellows and orange should never be worn by blondes, unless they are vivid or have real gold hair. Then the yellow should be the same shade to accentuate the hair or a paler shade. Never a darker shade.

One must dress not only for her face, but for her figure, as well. If you are large you know that light and bright colors make you seem larger. The only place it does not is against a light background when it may blend into the background and you are not so definitely outlined as if in dark.

Usually dark and soft shades make one seem smaller. Tall people who do not wish to appear so tall need not. Short people may accentuate their height by wearing a costume of matching color from head to foot. Or wear hat and shoes of contrasting color. This focuses the eye upon the extreme ends and makes the person seem taller.

Set Off Your Individuality

Above all dress to set off your individuality. Do not let your individuality be submerged by your clothes. Have people say after meeting you, "What a charming woman!" not "What a good-looking dress or hat." But clothes alone will not bring charm or good looks. They are a great asset, but what we are, what is shining through from our inner selves, is one of our greatest charms.

There is no excuse for the woman of today, who has a reasonable amount to spend, not to be becomingly dressed and well dressed all of the time. Consider the hundreds of styles, colors, and variety to be obtained in everything a woman wears. The woman without much to spend, though she cannot be so elegant as her richer sister, can be just as becomingly dressed. If she does not have much to spend she must have a smaller variety. One or two complete outfits that can be worn anywhere.

All of us have some one best point. Discover it, either by yourself or with help, and accentuate it in your dress so that it will stand out to others. Correct colors help in this more than in any other one thing.

This series is running on Wednesdays.

Hunting 'Discarded Treasure'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chelsea, Vt.

"MANY the fine old room with pine sheathing like sunshine and velvet, around which the forest has closed forever," says Mrs. Gail Hood Helmer. "Wading shoulder deep in tall grass we found a crumbling house with a three-way fireplace chimney. The color of the brick made it priceless."

Tracking owners of deserted farmhouses through state after state in order to purchase, in a proper manner, some of the precious objects which they had carelessly abandoned; inspired in her quest by a fleeting glimpse of a built-in cupboard, a hand-wrought crane, an iron caldron, rat-tail hinges, or beams of Colonial hewing, Mrs. Helmer has carried the banner of chivalry and romance into the profession of antique dealer.

The nucleus of her collection was the contents of an old farm. Convalescing in the Vermont mountains some years ago, she learned that under financial stress a neighboring farmer had been forced into arranging the auction of his property. Full of sympathy, Mrs. Helmer bought the pieces which were to be put up for sale, and, adding to them two Atlas lamps which had been tossed upon a wood pile as no longer useful, regarded her new possessions. They were not merely relics valued for their antiquity or their possibilities as museum exhibits; they were the intimate voices of a New England past. Each cup of pewter, each hand-carved chair; each iron utensil; each brick; each board, like a square of patchwork, constituted an inextricable detail of the daily hopes and fears, the struggles and the visions of those early settlers in a strange, new world, and of the heritage of generations which followed.

Seeking Discarded Treasure

Charmed by the simple beauty of her little store, and sensitive to the quiet poetry in her environment, she decided to utilize her enforced leisure in a search for further treasure. She enlisted the help of her nurse, and together they scoured the surrounding countryside. Thus an enjoyable hobby began, and later developed into a profitable vocation. With a touch for helping, and a reverence for what is mellow and lovely, this extremely quiet little woman has handled some of the rarest examples of what she likes to call "Discarded Treasure."

Someone purchasing a New England Colonial house asks her to find an early American chest, pine paneling for a parlor, a Betty lamp or a Dutch oven for a kitchen. The proprietor of a tea room requires a wool wheel, a foot loom, a row of pewter platters. Interior decorators call upon her for furniture to put into Revolutionary rooms, or for eighteenth-century china, or for pattern glass. Her glass collection, because its size permits transportation, is a popular subject for the lectures she is frequently invited to give before various women's clubs. Many of the items come from factories which existed but a short time in Sandwich and in Pittsburg, in Cambridge and in Keene, and are becoming increasingly valuable as they become more difficult to obtain. The very names which these designers of a former period gave to their work are poetical—raindrop, loop and petal, buckle, powder shot, Baltimore pear, Jacob's ladder, New England pineapple, jewel, cathedral, Westward-Ho. One of the most interesting features of this collector's brief discourses is a revolving table, designed not only to exhibit the pieces to best advantage while she talks, but also with the express purpose of drawing the attention of the audience away from the speaker to the subject.

Will Not Take Unfair Advantage

One point on which Mrs. Helmer lays particular stress in her lectures is that so many of her treasures were objects which the owners wished to dispose of as practically worthless, in some cases sold because of a desire to replace them with modern, machine-made things. A very fine set of Hitchcock chairs she found thrown into an attic by a new member of the owner's family, the son's bride, who wished for a shiny, oak dining set in the current fashion. In district schools long vacated she has discovered early desks, maps, chairs and settles. In Canada and northern New England she has unearthed old Indian cradles, mellowed with age and handsomely carved. A beautiful Turkey wool rug, with the date 1776 woven into it, she found under a Brussels carpet in her own grandmother's parlor. Where sheep and oxen grazed among the ruins of an old mansion in the hills, she came across the remains of a ballroom with two magnificent fireplaces and an entire wainscoting of pine.

It has been her rule from the beginning never to acquire any object which would mean real deprivation to the owner. Her joy in the antique has never displaced her genuine kindness and affection for her fellow man. There have been occasions when she has actually counseled against the sale of valuable articles offered her at an absurdly low figure. This unique method never impresses her as other than normal, for a satisfactory deal, in her estimation, must bring as much gain to the one who sells as it does to the one who buys. When a young woman, knowing nothing of textiles, brought her a rare chintz for which she asked a negligently small sum, Mrs. Helmer obtained her permission to take it to New York, where she showed it to a firm of decorators and derived for the owner a price several times larger than originally demanded. Similarly she assisted an English woman whom she met to dispose of some fine silhouette portraits, the sale of which paid for the education of the woman's daughter. By purchasing an old sugar bowl she enabled a desperate farmer to remit his taxes.

Her modest business is a fine example of collecting and selling raised to the level of art.

PEARL STRACHAN.

Art for Fun's Sake

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LET us do something just for the fun of it—we adults who have almost forgotten how to play, how to adventure into new and enticing paths.

It is true that we are living in troubled times. We realize it fully. Club programs and study classes reflect the seriousness of economic conditions and social unrest. But it will solve no problems to knit our brows into worried frowns while we sit on the "Oh-dear-me-suz" benches.

And so in planning the activities of your club for another season why not try some new adventure which you will attempt, not as a serious project of work, but just for the sheer fun of it? If you agree that it would be a good plan to do that get in touch with the Foundation for the Advancement of Amateur Art at 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York City, and learn about the "Art for Fun's Sake" classes that are being formed all over the country.

So fascinating and popular have the classes which have been formed proved to be that they grew in enrollment in New York by almost 3000 in one month.

* * *

A series of leaflets is being issued by the Foundation. The first one tells of the delights of creative art work as a hobby, even for those who have always felt that they "couldn't draw a straight line" or that they had "no talent."

The second leaflet tells how to form a group and keep it going. Other leaflets are devoted to directions for actual work in water colors, oils, charcoal and crayon, as well as many other types of art work.

From places where these amateur art groups have been formed letters have been received at the Foundation headquarters telling of the pleasure young mothers are experiencing in being able to draw pictures for their children; of unemployed kept happy and occupied; of new home interests developed as young and old realize that one can learn to express himself through some art medium; that one may make one's own designs for handcraft work, and thus have original and fitting ornaments for one's own room or home.

* * *

If you are interested in this project the Foundation for the Advancement of Amateur Art will send you, for a three-cent stamp, leaflets giving directions on how to call a meeting of those interested in forming classes. You will be told of the possibility of conducting exhibitions and social affairs in connection with the work of the group.

We quote from one of the leaflets: "The group once assembled at the meeting place, and its members arrayed in smocks, and the clay, paints, or crayons in hand, then the rest may be left to the leader—and off we are with this hobby, on a new pathway to fun and a new viewpoint toward life. This will, too, establish a delightful basis for social relationships, and, to many, a real release from worries and discontent—and even, often, from physical ills."

Tennis Frocks of Wool

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

For tennis frocks in England this year, fine woolen materials are being used as well as angora. Many of the

H. Armstrong Roberts

Model (Mediterrane) by Worth. Dress and Coat in Blue Linen Crash, the Coat Lined With Navy Blue Woolen.

necks are high, and dresses with little pouched sleeves, or short loose sleeves, are to take the place of the sleeveless frocks.

Simplicity is giving way to small accessories. A frock in angora wool may have narrow strips of the same material tied in bows on the shoulders, while a blue striped frock of fine woolen material has a strip of angora wool in scarlet, outlining the join of the sleeve at the shoulder and the square yoke. Large diamond-shaped metal buttons, or colored glass buttons are prevalent, some being used to ornament large pockets in the skirt.

A silk and wool wash frock, which has the appearance of natural linen but does not crush, has small pouched sleeves giving the impression of having been rolled up. Wide strips of the material plaited in with a shade of deep coral, form an effective scarf.

A blue wool alpaca, with a small turned-down collar, has a wide tie of white angora wool slotted through itself beneath the chin. An extremely novel collar-tie used with a knitted tennis jumper of angora, is composed of three plaits of different colors, sewn together, and finished off with a row of tassels.

Demure little angora capes will be extremely fashionable this season, a strip of the material forming a swathed tie. A cape in bright coral looks particularly lovely as an accompaniment to a synthetic silk striped frock in shell pink. Three-quarter length hand-knitted coats and short slip-on coats will also be worn over silk frocks. A two-tone jersey frock with short sleeves has a smart little coat to match with lining, collar, buttons and belt in a darker shade.

For cruising a charming two-piece suit in pale blue linen crash has the coat lined, for warmth, with a woolen material in navy, this material being also used for the wide tie at the neck. The frock is finished off with navy buttons and a wide navy leather belt.

Tennis shorts are finding favor. These are being made in French shantung, the wide pleats giving the appearance of a very short, full skirt. Large buttons ornament the shirt which is provided with small breast pockets.

These Are Tasty

Bread Cheese Soufflé

Cut crusts from slices of bread and spread them with butter. Lay them in bottom of baking dish, place grated cheese on top. Then add beaten egg to each cup of milk, and if bread is not spread thick, add a little more butter. Repeat until sufficient amount is required. Place in refrigerator from 3 to 5 hours. Bake about one-half hour.

A Delicious Sandwich

Toast bread on one side, butter well the other side. Then grate cheese on top of that or use a very thin slice. Place a slice of raw tomato on top of that and bacon on top of tomato. Broil in oven until bacon is cooked.

Fried Noodles

Noodles are delicious if, after being cooked in water, left-over chicken or other gravy is added and on top is placed cracker crumbs which have been previously fried in butter. Warm thoroughly in oven.

(Mrs.) A. C. A., California.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Moderate Forward Movement Brings Further Recovery

Preferred and Specialty Issues Conspicuous in the Advance

By Forrest Price

Stocks were as sprightly today as they were depressed on Monday.

The rally yesterday indicated that one day's reaction was about as much as the market could stand.

Although special deference was paid to the specialties and preferred issues today, the old-time standard issues were not neglected.

There was a longer list than usual of preferred stocks making new highs for the year. And some of the common issues likewise were active and strong.

All told it was a satisfying market for those on the constructive side of it.

Total sales aggregated about 1,500,000 shares.

A factor making for higher prices today was the report from Washington that the exchange control bill had been substantially modified although still retaining plenty of teeth.

Some of the utilities came in for a large share of attention. Philadelphia Rapid Transit preferred made a new high, as did Electric Power & Light, West Penn Electric and Brooklyn Transit preferred.

National Lead soared 13 points. General Motors preferred was up to a new high.

In the bond market American & Foreign Power 5s advanced to a new high for the year. Bethlehem Steel 5s were strong and active. A miscellaneous group of utilities and industrials advanced moderately.

Wheat moved up excitedly and then turned backward, closing lower. Corn was firm, and oats were higher. Cotton was up.

Two factors reported in the current news have much to do with the increasing confidence in the business world. One of these is the gain in steel ingot output from 49½ per cent to 52 per cent of capacity, as reported today by Iron Age. This is the highest rate since the middle of August last year.

The other important factor is the increase of 16½ per cent in electric power output of the country for the week ended April 14. These indexes are regarded as reliable in showing actual business conditions.

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—The upward pace of stocks was accelerated today under the leadership of preferred and specialty issues, and numerous gains of 1 to 2 or more points were recorded.

Equities were again inclined to ignore grains, although the latter displayed rallying tendencies. Better business and industrial news, together with brighter Washington prospects, was generally credited with the improvement in sentiment.

Shares of National Lead spurted 8 points, and Crucible Steel preferred jumped 7.

Preferred stocks up 1 to around 2 included Postal Telegraph, Republic Steel, Armour of Illinois, Gillette, Budd Manufacturing; Radio, U. S. Rubber, Mullins Manufacturing, Commonwealth & Southern and International Paper & Power.

U. S. Smelting, American Telephone and U. S. Industrial Alcohol advanced about 2 each.

Good Advances

Such stocks as United States Steel, Western Union, American Can, Case, du Pont, Johns-Manville, Santa Fe, Montgomery Ward, Chrysler, Auburn, Schenley and Consolidated Gas were up around a point.

Mohawk Carpet and California Packing were in demand at a point or more advance.

The activity in Crucible Steel followed the chairman's statement at the annual stockholders' meeting that if buying volume continues the management would recommend payment of accumulated preferred dividends.

Radio common was especially lively, one block of 19,000 shares changing hands at a small advance. Interest in some of the preferred shares reflected reports of reorganization plans and probable adjustment of back dividends.

While speculative ardor for silver was somewhat cooled, the fact that the silver bloc in Washington will confer with the Chief Executive tomorrow gave rise to hopes that administrative opposition to legislation at this session favoring the metal might be softened.

Bond Prices Firm

All sections of the bond market showed firmness in values during the early trading today. Dealings were in moderate volume, and in corporate divisions on a reduced scale as compared with yesterday.

High grade issues had a good tone. United States Governments were lightly traded through the forenoon within a spread of 1-32d of a point either to 1-32d down. Long-term treasury issues were generally a trifle above the previous closing levels.

A fairly long list of rail, utility and miscellaneous issues added small fractions under light trading. This included American Telephone 5s, Canadian Pacific debentures, Chile Copper 5s, Goodyear 5s, Great Northern 4½s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Pennsylvania General 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s.

Trading interest in the foreign list was concentrated in a few groups of which the German and Argentine bonds made the best showing. German Government 5½s and 7s reversed yesterday's trend and climbed a point each Argentine 6s advanced 2 points to a new high for the year.

American Rolling Mill

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—American Rolling Mill Company plans to terminate on May 1 the right of holders of its three-year 4½ per cent gold notes, due Nov. 1, last, to participate in the deposit agreement effective Sept. 28 or to receive 5 per cent convertible notes in exchange for their holdings.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Apr. 18	Apr. 17
43	35	1.50	Abraham & Str	100	43	43	43	
11⅞	7⅞		Adams Express	1900	10	9¾	9¾	9½
34⅞	16	1¼	Adams Millis	3700	32⅝	32	32⅛	32½
11⅜	7¾		Addressograph	1000	10⅜	10	10⅜	9⅞
9⅜	6⅛	.60	Affiliated Prod	1400	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
106¼	93¾	3	Air Reduction	1000	100	99	100	98¼
3¼	1⅜		Airway Elec App	400	3	2⅞	2⅞	
23⅞	19½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	6700	21¼	20⅝	21¼	20¾
8¾	2¾		Alleghany Corp	9000	3¼	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛
16⅞	5⅞		Allegh pf ww xxx	2700	14½	13½	14¼	14
14⅜	3¼		Allegh pf ww XL	400	13	12¾	12¾	12
160⅜	144	6	Allied Chem	700	152¼	152	152¼	152
129¼	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	100	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝	
23⅜	16½		Allis Chalmers	1100	20¼	19⅞	20	19⅞
20⅛	12¾		Alpha Port Cem	100	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15½
7¾	4		Amal Leather	200	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5⅞
53¾	41½	2	Amerada	2100	52¾	51½	52½	50½
36	25¼		Am Agri Chem	1000	31	29⅞	31	28¾
23	14½		Am Bank Note	700	20¼	20	20¼	19⅛
49¾	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	40	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	
12¾	7½		Am Beet Sugar	3000	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	12
71	46½		Am Beet Sug pf	230	67¾	67	67¾	66
38	28	.80	Am Brake S&F	200	32	31	32	30¾
110½	96	7	Am Brake S&F pf	90	110½	110	110	
107¾	94½	4	Am Can	2700	104¾	104	104¼	103⅞
145½	128½	7	Am Can pf	100	144¾	144¾	144¾	
33⅞	23¼		Am Car & Fdry	400	28⅛	27¾	28⅛	27⅞
12⅜	6½		Am Chain	100	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	
58½	46¼	3	Am Chicle	800	58½	57	58½	
62½	47		Am Com Alcohol	700	50¾	49½	50⅝	
13¾	7¾		Am & For Pow	2700	10⅝	10	10⅛	9⅞
30	17		Am & For Pow pf	400	25	23½	24¾	
25	12		Am & For Pow 6	400	21	19⅜	20¾	19⅜
17½	9¾		Am & For Pow 2pf	400	14⅞	14¼	14½	13⅝
22⅜	17¼	1	Am Hawaiian	100	18½	18½	18½	18
42¼	30⅞		Am Hide & L pf	100	39½	39½	39½	39
10	6⅛		Am Ice	400	9	9	9	8¾
11	6½		Am International	700	9	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
1½	¾		Am La France	100	1	1	1	1⅛
8	3¼		Am La Fr pf	10	7	7	7	6¼
38¾	26¼		Am Locomotive	1000	34	33½	34	
74⅝	50		Am Loco pf	100	69¾	69¾	69¾	68½
9⅜	3⅛		Am Mach & Met	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
27⅜	18		Am Metal	700	25⅛	24½	25	24½
34⅜	21	1½	Am News	200	25	25	25	29½
12¼	5⅞		Am Power & Lt	17000	9⅜	8¾	8¾	9
26¼	12⅞	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	4400	24	21¾	24	21½
17⅝	13¾		Am Radiator	6700	16	15½	15⅞	15⅝
28¼	17½		Am Rolling Mill	4700	24⅜	24	24¼	23⅞
51⅝	36	4	Am Safety Razor	700	51¾	51½	51⅝	51
2⅜	1		Am Ship & Com	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
30	19½	2	Am Shipbuilding	20	26	26	26	
51¼	40m		Am Smelt & Ref	7000	44¼	43¼	43¼	43⅜
26⅝	19		Am Steel Fdries	900	21	20¾	20¾	20¼
44½	37	2	Am Stores	100	41	41	41	
61	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	700	52¾	52	52½	52
111	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	111	111	111	111
125¼	107¾	h	Am Type Fndrs	900	9¼	9	9¼	9
27⅜	16¾	1	Am Wat W&E	4700	21½	20⅝	20¾	20⅜
80	54	6	Am Wat Wks pf	700	76¾	75⅛	75⅝	
17½	11⅜		Am Woolen	700	15¼	14¾	15	14½
83¾	61⅝	1¼	Am Woolen pf	600	78	77½	77⅝	
4¼	1¼		Am Writ Pap	700	3½	3¼	3½	
14⅞	5¼		Am Writ Pap pf	700	13¼	12¾	13	12½
9	5⅜		Am Zinc Lead&S	200	7⅞	7½	7½	7⅞
17¾	11½		Anaconda Cop	9100	16⅞	16½	16½	16⅜
12	9¼		Anaconda Wire	100	11	11	11	
24¾	18	.60	Anchor Cap	400	21¾	21½	21¾	21
100	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	99½	99½	99½	100
7¼	5		A P W Paper	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
33¾	23¼	1	Archer Daniels	900	32¾	32⅛	32⅝	32
115	110	7	Archer Daniels pf	30	115	115	115	
91⅛	76⅛	7	Armour Del pf	400	91	90¾	91	90⅛
8	4¼		Armour Ill A	13700	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	7½
3⅞	2¼		Armour Ill B	4300	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3½
75⅜	55		Armour Ill pf	19000	74¾	72¾	72¾	73
8⅜	3¾		Arnold Constable	700	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6½
9	4¼		Artloom Corp	1240	9	7⅞	8⅞	8
9	5		Art Metal Const	70	7½	7¼	7½	
3½	1		Asso Opparel Ind	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
18¼	11⅛		Asso Dry Goods	1200	17¼	16¾	16⅞	16⅝
40	20	.50	Asso Oil	50	40	40	40	
73¾	54		Atchison T&SF	4700	69⅞	68¾	69	68½
87¼	70⅛	4.80e	Atchison pf	200	86	86	86	86
54¼	39		Atl Coast Line	400	48⅛	47	48⅛	46¾
22	20		Atl Gulf&WI pf	400	21⅜	20	21⅜	
35¼	28¼	1	Atl Refining	4700	29⅞	29½	29½	29½
55⅛	35¾	.50b	Atlas Powder	100	51½	51½	51½	
101½	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	40	101½	100½	100½	101⅜
52⅜	47¼	2	Auburn Auto	6000	49¾	49	49⅛	48¾
16⅜	7		Austin Nichols	1400	15	14½	15	14
10¾	5⅜		Aviation Corp Del	4000	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	9

—B—

16	11		Baldwin Loco	4600	14½	14	14⅜	13⅞
62	35		Baldwin Loco pf	1000	62	60	62	59⅞
34½	22¼		Balt & Ohio	7000	29⅝	29¼	29¼	29⅛
37⅜	24½		Balt & Ohio pf	400	32¾	32	32⅜	31⅞
46⅛	39½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	400	44½	44	44½	
6⅞	3¼		Barker Bros	400	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅝
18½	16⅛		Barker Bros pf	710	38	36	37	
10	7⅝		Barnsdall A	6700	9⅜	8⅞	9¼	8⅞
18	10⅜		Beatrice Cream	400	15½	15	15¾	
66	58	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	66	66	66	65
15⅝	8⅛		Belding Hem	2000	14½	14¼	14¼	14¼
23⅞	16⅛		Bendix Aviation	4000	19	18¾	18¾	18½
18	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	1200	17⅛	17	17⅛	17
34¼	26½	.25b	Best & Co	700	33½	32¾	33	32⅞
49½	34¾		Bethlehem Steel	7000	43½	42½	43	42⅞
82	65¼		Beth Steel pf	900	77⅜	76⅞	77⅜	76½
40	27	1b	Bigelow Sanford	690	35¼	34½	35	34
16¼	10⅝		Blaw Knox	400	13½	13½	13½	13¼
100	88	7	Bloomingdale pf	20	97	97	97	99
68¾	55	3	Bohn Alum & Br	1700	63¾	63	63	62¾
82	78	4*	Bon Ami A	100	82	82	82	78
27½	19⅞	1.60*	Borden	4700	24	23¼	23¾	22¾
28⅜	20¾	1	Borg Warner	3100	25½	25	25½	25
18⅛	12	.25b	Briggs Mfg	2000	16⅜	16⅜	16½	16½
24½	15	1	Briggs & Strat	400	24½	24	24½	24
36¼	28⅛		Brooklyn Man T	4000	33⅞	31⅛	33⅝	31½
88	82⅛	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	88	88	88	87
48	41	6	Brooklyn Q pf	600	47¼	46⅛	46⅛	
80½	61	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	700	69	68	69	68
10⅜	7		Brunswick Balke	700	9¾	9¼	9¾	9
9⅝	6⅜		Bucyrus Erie	200	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	7⅜
14¼	10		Bucyrus E cv pf	300	11¾	11½	11¾	
75	63½	2	Bucyrus E pf	20	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64⅜
7⅝	5⅜		Budd Mfg	2300	6½	6	6¼	5¾
37⅜	25		Budd Mfg pf	680	35	31	34⅛	31¼
5⅜	3⅜		Budd Wheel	500	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
15½	7¾	6	Bullard	500	12¾	12½	12¾	11⅞
6	2⅞		Bulova Watch	200	5½	5½	5½	
15½	4		Burns Bros pf	50	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	10½
19⅜	14¾	.40	Burroughs Add	1200	16	15⅜	15¾	15½
3⅞	2⅛	h	Bush Terminal	100	2½	2½	2½	
6	3½	h	Bush Term deb	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	
3	2		Butte Cop & Zinc	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¾
4¾	2⅛		Butterick	300	4½	4½	4½	
323¼	217⅛		Byers	1300	28	27½	28	27
63	47¼		Byers pf	10	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	

—C—

30⅝	18¾	.62½	Calif Packing	1800	30⅝	28⅞	30	28½
12⅞	7⅜		Callahan Z & L	500	11⅛	1	11⅛	1
6⅜	4		Calumet & Hecla	1500	5½	5¼	5⅜	5⅛
29⅛	24½	1	Canada Ddy	800	27½	26¾	27	26¾
18¼	12¾		Canadian Pacific	4200	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	600	37	36¼	36¾	36
10	5⅞		Capital Admin	100	9	9	9	9
34	26¾	3	Capital Admin pf	150	35	34	35	33½
86¾	65½		Case Thresh	2900	69¾	68¾	69¼	68½
84½	68	4	Case Thresh pf	190	77⅛	77	77	76¾
32⅝	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1900	32½	32	32¼	31¾
44⅝	33⅞		Celanese Corp	8800	37¾	36⅜	36¾	36⅜
22⅜	9½	h	Celotex Co pf	40	19¾	19½	19¾	19
32½	24	1½	Central Aguirre	700	28	27¾	28	27¾
12⅜	7¾		Century Ribbon	400	11⅞	10⅜	11⅞	10⅝
95	82	7	Century Rib pf	10	88	88	88	88
40¼	31¼	.50b	Cerro de Pasco	1800	37½	36½	36½	36½
7¾	3¼		Certain-Teed	400	6⅞	6B	6⅞	6¾
16½	11		Checker Cab Mfg	300	11	11	11	12
48⅝	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	2200	47½	46½	47¾	46½
47⅞	39½	2.80	Chess & Ohio	4800	47½	46¾	47⅜	46⅝
5½	2⅞		Chi & Gt West	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
8½	4¼		Chi Mil & St P	600	6⅜	6½	6⅝	6½
13¼	6⅞		Chi Mil & St P pf	2100	11¼	10⅝	11	10⅞
15	8⅝		Chi & N'western	3200	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	13
28	13¼		Chi & N'west pf	400	24	23½	24	23½
9⅞	6¼	1	Chi Pneu Tool	1000	9	8¾	8¾	8½
24½	16⅛		Chi Pneu T pf	2800	24⅝	23¾	24⅛	23
6¼	2¾		ChiRock Isl & P	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	
9⅝	4⅜		Chi RI&P 7%	400	8	7¾	7¾	7⅜
30¾	19¼	1	Chickasha Cot O	100	28	28	28	28
11⅜	6		Childs Company	700	10½	10¼	10⅜	10½
60⅜	49¼	1	Chrysler	15600	54⅜	53⅜	53⅞	53½
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	800	22⅜	22¼	22¼	21⅞
83	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	140	83	82	82½	82
2½	⅞		City Stores	400	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
1¼	⅜		City Stores vtc	100	¾	¾	¾	
45	28	1	Cluett Peabody	100	40	40	40	
18⅝	9¾		Colgate-Palm-P	5300	18	17⅜	17⅞	17⅜
92	68½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	92¼	92¼	92¼	92
28½	18		Collins & Aikman	3200	25	24½	25	24½
93	79	7	Collins & A pf	110	94	93½	94	93
8¾	3⅝		Co'o Fuel & Ir	300	6	6⅛	6¼	6⅛
40⅜	27		Colo & Southern	20	36½	36½	36½	35
33¼	20		Colo & So 1pf	20	28	28	28	28
19¼	11⅜	.50	Columbia Gas	12800	15⅞	15¼	15¾	15⅝
76⅛	52	6	Columbia G pf A	600	75½	75½	75½	75¼
67	41	5	Columbia G pf B	120	69	66½	69	67
31	23		Columbia Pic vtc	2100	30⅞	30	30⅞	29⅛
71	38	2	Columbian Carb	2700	72¼	69½	72⅛	69½
34¼	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	4300	34⅞	33⅝	34¼	33¼
50	38	2	Comm Cred A	200	49½	49⅜	49⅝	49½
102	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	101½	101½	101½	
29	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	20	28½	28¼	28¼	28½
59¾	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	2400	59⅛	58¾	58⅞	58½
36¾	26	.60	Comm Solvents	7800	29⅜	28⅞	29⅛	28¾
3¾	1¾		Comwith & So	7500	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅝
51	21½	6	Comwith &S 6pf	2500	51	48½	50	48
13⅛	5¾		Conde Nast Pub	3500	13⅛	11⅞	12⅞	11¼
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	1200	28¾	28	28¾	27¾
5¾	2½		Consol Film Ind	900	4½	4⅜	4½	4
17½	10¾	.50b	Consol Film I pf	2400	17	16⅛	16⅞	15¾
47⅜	35⅝	3	Consol Gas	7500	38⅝	37¼	38	37¾
92¼	82	5	Consol Gas pf	500	89½	88½	89½	88¾
4⅜	2⅛		Consol Laundries	100	3	3	3	
14¼	9¾	.28b	Consol Oil	11800	12⅞	12	12¾	12¼
111	108	8	Consol Oil pf	200	111	110¾	111	
6¾	2⅛		Consol Rys Cu pf	100	5	5	5	4¾
2½	⅞		Consol Textile	2800	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
13⅞	6⅛		Container A	2800	13½	12	12¾	13⅜
5⅞	2⅜		Container B	18500	5⅜	5	5	5¼
14⅝	7		Cont Baking A	700	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	
2⅜	1		Cont Baking B	1000	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
64	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	200	60	60	60	
82½	75		Cont Can	3800	82⅝	82⅜	82⅝	82⅜
24⅝	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	900	33⅛	32¾	33⅛	32¾
2⅜	1⅛		Cont Motors	2200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
22	16½	.25b	Cont Oil	1500	22	21½	21¾	21⅜
84½	68¼	3	Corn Products	2800	78	78½	77¼	76⅜
144¼	135	7	Corn Prod pf	270	144⅞	143	143¾	143
9⅞	3¾		Cot'y	500	7	6¾	6⅞	7
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	3900	33½	32½	33½	32¾
15½	8		Crosley Radio	600	14½	14¼	14½	13⅝
36¼	28½		Crown Cork & S	500	31	30	31	29⅞
41½	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	300	41½	40½	41½	
8¼	3⅜		Crown Zellerbach	3500	6¼	5½	6	5½
38⅜	21⅜		Crucible Steel	400	33½	32½	32¾	
70	48		Crucible Steel pf	500	70	67	70	
3½	1		Cuba Co	400	2	2	2	2
9⅞	3½		Cuban Am Sug	600	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
47¾	20½		Cuban Am S pf	90	43	42	42½	42½
39⅜	13½		Curtis Publishing	1900	28⅜	27⅞	28	27¼
50⅜	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	600	48	47¾	48	47½
84½	43⅛	1¼	Curtis Pub pf	1800	80½	79½	80½	79¼
5½	2⅞		Curtiss-Wright	6600	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4⅛
13¼	5¼		Curtiss-Wright A	2100	11⅜	10½	10½	10⅞
85	68½	8	Cushman's Sons	130	85	85	85	76
21½	11		Cutler Hammer	300	18¾	18	18¾	

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34⅛	26½		Deere & Co	2100	29⅜	29	29⅛	29
15½	11¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	400	15¼	14¾	14⅜	14⅝
73½	53		Del & Hudson	500	65½	65	65½	64
33⅜	22½		Del Lack & W	1600	28⅝	28	28½	28
13¼	5¾		Denver R G pf	200	11	11	11	10½
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	500	81	80½	80⅞	80½
53	29	1¼	Devoe & Ray A	800	52⅝	52	52½	49
28½	23	1	Diamond Match	900	24¼	24⅛	24½	24½
31½	28¼	1½	Diamnd M pf	200	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	30⅝
40⅞	32	1.25f	Dome Mines	3300	39¼	38	38½	38¼
23	19	1.20f	Dominion Stores	700	22	22	22	21⅝
28½	14¼		Douglas A	5600	24⅝	24	24	23¾
19	9¼		Dresser A	100	16	16	16	
1¾	⅝		Duluth So Shore	100	1	1	1	1
103⅞	90⅜	2	du Pont de Nem	5400	97¾	96¼	96⅝	96⅝
121	115	6	du Pont deb	200	120⅞	120⅝	120⅝	120½
103⅜	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	40	101½	101	101	102½

—E—

12⅜	5½		Eastern Roll Mill	700	10½	10¼	10½	10¼
93¾	79	3	Eastman Kodak	2600	93½	91⅝	93	91⅞
136	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	40	135	135	135	
22⅜	13¼	1	Eaton Mfg	5200	22⅛	21⅜	22⅛	21⅜
31⅝	18½		Elec Auto-Lite	3600	27¾	27¼	27½	27⅛
7½	3⅜		Elec Boat	1100	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜
7⅜	4¼		Elec & Mus Ind	6600	7⅛	7	7⅛	7⅜
9⅜	4¼		Elec Pow & Lt	4900	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛
19⅜	8		El Pw&L 6% pf	7100	18⅜	16⅞	17½	16⅞
21	8¼		Elec Pow & L pf	9300	21	18⅜	20	18½
82	44	2	Elec Sto Battery	200	45¼	45¼	45¼	44⅜
17⅝	⅞	h	Elk Horn Coal	100	1½	1½	1½	1
63	51⅜	2	Endicott Johnson	100	56	56	56	
126	120	7	Endicott John pf	20	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾
25½	14½		Engineers PS 6pf	100	19	19	19	18⅞
24½	11		Engineers PS ww	100	19	19	19	19
10⅜	7⅞	1	Equitable Off Big	2200	8¼	7⅞	8	8¼
24½	13⅞		Erie RR	1400	23¼	22⅞	23	22⅞
28⅛	16		Erie RR 1pf	1700	27⅜	26¾	27⅜	26
22	12		Erie RR 2pf	700	22	20½	22	20
14⅜	7½	.50	Eureka Vacuum	400	12½	12	12½	13
23⅜	9		Evans Products	1600	22¼	21¼	22	21¼
10¼	4		Exchange Buffet	360	8⅞	8½	8⅞	8¾

—F—

12½	4½		Fairbanks pf	980	11⅞	10¾	11½	11⅜
9	3		Fairbanks pf ct	150	9⅞	8½	8½	8¼
18	7		Fairbanks Morse	500	15	14½	15	14⅜
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Financial: News and Comment

No Pronounced Rise in Private Building Seen

Institute Says High Cost of Materials and Low Rentals Obstacles

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 18—The recent improvement in private building operations is not expected to prove to be the beginning of any sharp expansion in the immediate future by the Alexander Hamilton Institute. In its current publication the institute bases its opinion on the high building costs and low rentals.

"The present prospect is that the basis for a satisfactory building revival, such as the one which occurred after 1921, will not be laid until there is a sharp drop in building costs, since rents are not likely to show much of an advance," state this authority.

Building Costs High

"From the middle of 1932 to the middle of 1933, the rise in the building costs was relatively moderate but this was followed by a sharp advance that more than offset the rise in the index of all commodities," the review says.

"Consequently, the spread between the cost of building and the all commodity price level at the present time is wider than at any time during the depression. In fact, the cost of building is now only 6.2 per cent below the 1929 level, whereas all commodities of building is now only 6.2 per cent below the 1929 level, whereas all commodities show a decrease of 22.8 per cent."

Both wages and building material prices have advanced sharply since the middle of 1932, it is added, so that "in the case of common labor, wages in January were almost as high as in 1929," and building material prices were only 9.2 per cent below the 1929 level.

Comparing current building costs with the present level of rents, the Institute says:

"While building costs turned upward in the middle of 1932, the rent trend continued downward. As the result of these two divergent trends, rents are now at the lowest level of the depression, whereas building costs are almost as high as in 1929.

"Such an extraordinary spread has thus developed between building costs and rents that building is not only a profitless but a losing proposition. Under such conditions, the supply of mortgage money for the financing of new building is certain to remain scarce and even if such money were available there would be little incentive to use it.

Effect of Appropriations

The Institute questions whether the remainder—amounting to more than $2,500,000,000—from the Government appropriation for public works, and still to be contracted for, will contribute much to an increase in general business activity.

"Such expenditures have already served to raise the cost of construction work and have consequently hindered a satisfactory revival of private building operations," it declares. "It is thus doubtful whether the construction of public works will offset the loss which will result from the failure of private building to stage the recovery which lower building costs would stimulate.

"At any rate, the substitution of public works construction for private building does not promise to have a happy ending. It is not logical to expect that the ultimate curtailment of public works construction as the result of the exhaustion of government funds will be offset by an expansion of private building until building costs are reduced. While these adjustments are being made, not only the building industry but business in general is likely to suffer an unpleasant relapse."

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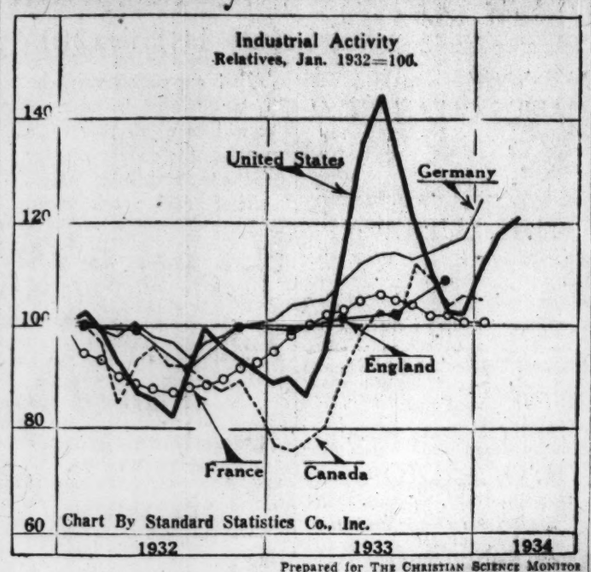
Britain's Budget Helped By Reduced Payment on War Debts



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Achieves Surplus of About £35,000,000 for Fiscal Year Ended March 31, as Contrasted With Deficit of £36,000,000 in the Previous Year

COMPARISON of business trends in the United States with those of other countries, especially of Great Britain, is of significance both as a means of measuring the gains in world trade since the depression lows, and as a means of checking the regimented recovery of this country with the similar gains where subsidies and special controls do not exist.

A significant feature of the British situation lies in the Government budget figures.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, a budget surplus of about £35,000,000 was achieved, as contrasted with a deficit of over £36,000,000 in the previous year.

This improvement was due to reduced payment on the American war debt, governmental economies, and particularly to a lowering in interest and sinking fund payments as a result of conversion operations consummated during the last two years.

Treasury Deficit Already Exceeds Three Billions

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—The Treasury deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30 today reached $3,072,983,066 exceeding the deficit for the entire fiscal year of 1933.

This figure is for nine months and 16 days.

Mid-April financing involving the retirement of a billion and a quarter in securities, and the issuance of new Treasury bonds operated to push up the deficit more than $300,000,000 in one business day.

A principal factor in the sudden jump was a $300,000,000 purchase of bonds for the sinking fund which for the fiscal year must total $488,121,500. It stood today at $351,976,000.

Despite the huge refunding operation which resulted in an expenditure item on the Treasury statement on its cash basis on April 16 of $1,032,508,800 on the public debt, the Treasury still carried a cash balance of $4,581,983,595. This figure, however, included $2,810,633,000 of profit on dollar devaluation.

The deficit on the corresponding day last year was $2,367,053,592. At the end of the fiscal year on June 30, 1933, it reached $3,063,256,884.

April spending is holding close to the March rate in the emergency category. The emergency outlays in the first 16 days of April were $246,639,000 as against $241,059,000 in the same March period.

Canadian Newsprint Rates Now in Line With Those of U. S.

OTTAWA, April 18 (AP)—The Canadian Board of Railway Commissioners has rendered a judgment in the long pending newsprint rate case which brings the schedules into line with those established by the United States Interstate Commerce Commission.

The new rates provide for increases and decreases from the present schedule. The new tariffs fix rates more in proportion to distances hauled than the old ones, but at the same time preserve the relationship between different producing points in Canada.

The judgment fixed the rate from Grande Mere, Que., group of mills to Chicago at 42 cents per 100 pounds, and to other points in the central freight territory at corresponding rates.

From eastern Canadian mills to southern territory the proposed cancellation of joint through rates was disallowed.

109 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
INTEREST BEGINS APR. 16
Write for folder "Banking by Mail"
Institution for Savings in Roxbury and Its Vicinity
Second Oldest Savings Bank in Boston
2343 WASHINGTON ST., ROXBURY
Opposite Dudley Elevated Station
Verification of Pass Books in April

Officials Seek Lower Interest Rates on Homes

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—The Administration's drive for lower interest rates will be carried on intensively in the projected national home modernization program.

This is only one section of the widespread effort in this direction, but it is regarded as particularly important since mortgage interest has been of the highest, and most often affects the individual citizen.

Already the Home Loan Bank system and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation have moved in this direction in their attempts to eliminate second mortgages on homes. Second mortgages usually carry high rates and their renewal often is expensive, while the first mortgages usually are short term with frequent renewal charges.

The bank and corporation efforts are for a one-mortgage system which would be reduced by so-called easy payments over a long period of years. Often this system may require a larger down payment than when second mortgages are used, but officials believe elimination of shoestring and excessively speculative building would be a good thing.

A consequence of the program may be the reduction of rates hitherto charged by some interests, since considerable additional capital is being put into the home loan market, and a greater supply of money tends to make it cheap.

Wherever government lending is extended a similar effect is likely, and it is even more the case when the government's officials constantly stress the importance of low rates, reduction of debt charges through reorganizations, feasibility of shorter term loans on equipment which has often carried debt even though worn out, and other similar steps.

Electric Output Resumes Uptrend

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 18—Electric power production resumed its upward swing for the week ended April 14 from the week before when the percentage figure dropped three points, the largest percentage drop from a preceding week in six years.

Figures released today by the Edison Electric Institute give production at 1,642,187,000 kilowatt hours, a gain of 25,242,000 units produced in the week of April 7. The figures show a gain of 16.5 per cent over the corresponding week of last year compared with a 15.5 per cent increase last week.

Gains in most sections of the country slightly increased except for a sharp decline of four points in the Rocky Mountain area.

Says Price Level Rests on Volume Of Active Money

British Bank Sees No Rise in U. S. Without More Money in Circulation

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — The Midland Bank, the biggest of Britain's five chief banking institutions, has come to the conclusion that the success of President Roosevelt's endeavors to raise United States commodity prices by currency action will depend more upon international consequences exerted through exchange rates than upon any direct expansion of credit likely to be produced.

The Midland Bank lays down the proposition in the current issue of its monthly magazine that devaluation of the dollar can bring about a rise in commodity prices through internal effects, only if it adds materially to the quantity of money in active circulation. Consequently, the Midland Bank says, "the measures adopted in respect of America's devaluation, if they are to be fully successful in raising commodity prices, must necessarily increase the volume of actual money."

Devaluation Ineffective

The problem thus becomes one of how to bring about such increase which the Midland Bank thinks has not yet occurred. The Midland Bank does not find the profit of $2,800,000,000 resultant from the writing down of the value of the gold reserve necessarily inadequate for such a purpose. On the other hand it does not find that this large sum has yet been at all effectually employed.

"Up to now," the Midland Bank says, "the Government appears to have spent little or none of the profits of devaluation, so that the internal effect of devaluation on the cash position of the banks and on the general monetary situation has been negligible. As we have seen, the bulk of the profit is not to be spent unless, and until a specific occasion arises, either for buying foreign exchange in order to hold down the exchange value of the dollar, or for buying Government securities to hold up their value in the market."

The Midland Bank concludes that the question whether devaluation will have an early and important effect on the position, will depend largely upon whether such occasions arise.

Deposits Contract

The Midland Bank goes on to quote figures to prove that the Federal Reserve Banks—at least up to last January—"so far from expanding deposits on the basis of their enlarged cash holdings, had actually on balance contracted the volume of their liabilities to the public." It attributes this situation at least in part to inadequacy in the supply of short term investments. And it suggests that this defect should be made good.

"The pressure on the banks to expand the supply of money," it says, "will be increased by Government disbursements out of the profits on devaluation, for no bank likes to have large idle cash reserves to its credit over and above what the requirements of safety and liquidity dictate. But the pressure cannot become effective, failing large borrowing demands from the public, until and to the extent that inducements are given to the banks to expand their holdings of investments with due regard for solvency."

Ultimately, the Midland Bank concludes, "the probability and extent of credit expansion must depend mainly upon the action of the Government in a variety of directions—the extent to which it succeeds in promoting general buiness recovery; the means by which it finances its disbursements over and above those covered by taxation; and the extent to which it decides to make use of the profits on devaluation."

Service Outlines Purchasing Policy

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 18—The following suggestions as to a purchasing policy for various commodities are contained in a current bulletin of the Standard Statistics Company of New York:

Advanced purchasing justified around current levels: Brick, burlap, coal (bituminous), cocoa, copper, cottonseed oil, fuel oil, gasoline, hogs, lead, linseed oil, lubricating oil, lumber, paper, scrap steel, sugar, tin, zinc.

Cover future requirements on definite price weakness: Coffee, lard, paraffin, pig iron, rosin, rubber, rye, turpentine.

Advance purchasing should be postponed: Barley, butter, cement, cheese, coal (anthracite), corn, cotton, eggs, flour, hides, oats, rayon, silk, silver, steel, wheat, wool.

Alabama Railroad Has Highest Percentage of Earnings in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 18—The Warrior River Terminal Company Railroad running from Birmingham to the Warrior River, a distance of 19 miles, showed the largest percentage of earnings in 1933 of any railroad in the nation according to a recent report by Gen. T. Q. Ashburn, head of the Inland Waterways Corporation.

This road was in receivership a few years ago and about to be abandoned by the Southern Railroad when purchased by the Inland Waterways Corporation for $500,000. A private road later offered $650,000 for the track and equipment but the Government held on. The road earned 4.68 per cent in 1933 after all expenses were paid.

General Ashburn also reported the losses of the Warrior River government barge line, extending from Birmingham to Mobile, were much less than the year previous and he predicted the line would show a profit in 1934.

Imports Continue Rise In Mass. Customs District

Imports collected in the Massachusetts customs district continued to gain last week with imports for consumption totaling $1,538,798, as compared with $1,163,416 for the like period last year, Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs, announced today.

With more than five foreign ships in port yesterday discharging big cargoes, import figures for next week are expected to be the largest to date, Mr. Maynard said.

Far East Bankers Disapprove Of American Silver Policy

Annual Report of Important Hong Kong Bank Reveals Opposition to 'Artificial' Price Rise—Road Building Gains—Smuggling Big Problem

From a Correspondent

Hong Kong

The annual report of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation usually throws an interesting light on conditions in China, and it is not surprising to find that the monetary policy of the United States, involving higher silver, is frowned upon by the bankers in the Far East.

Referring to the United States' monetary policy, the report states that it is a disturbing factor which has made the exchange bankers' position very difficult. The view is still held that, from China's standpoint, governmental interference aiming at bringing about an artificial rise in silver will almost certainly do more harm than good, and for this reason the Hong Kong Bank did not applaud the silver agreement reached at the World Economic Conference in London.

Favors Speculators

It set a precedent for attempting to control the supply of silver and though its effect on values has been and is likely to remain small owing to the comparatively small quantity with which it deals, the fact that a successful international agreement has been reached, providing an artificial silver market and restricting the free play of supply and demand, is encouraging to speculators.

The depression of currencies throughout the world has had the effect of raising proportionately the price of silver in terms of those currencies and concurrently has put up the price of China's export commodities. It is an ominous sign that China should be beginning to export silver to pay for her imports, says the bank.

Turning to political conditions in China, the chairman drew a picture in miniature showing an undeclared war with a neighboring country, civil war in several provinces and a vigorous military campaign against a Communist rebellion; all going on at the same time. However, long years of experience enable such disturbances to be discounted, since it is known that trade will go on and that the Chinese have an amazing way of localizing their internal disorders.

It is pointed out that no financial report has been issued by the Government of China since December, 1932, but it is known that the financial problem still centers upon military and debt expenditure—with the emphasis on the former.

It is believed to be a fact that once again roughly between 45 and 50 per cent of the total ordinary revenue from recognized sources was applied to military charges.

Referring to the American Cotton Wheat credit of United States $50,000,000 which Mr. T. V. Soong negotiated, the bank describes this as a bold experiment which has not yet proved its worth. Whether it will ever do so remains to be seen; it has certainly not been the success it was originally hoped it would be and the bank is sceptical as to the wisdom of Governments meddling in what is more properly the sphere of expert commercial concerns.

Commenting on customs revenue, reference is made to the steady and serious tariff increases which have resulted in a tremendous increase in smuggling. Estimates as to the loss of customs revenue from this cause are said to run into tens of millions rather than millions of dollars! It is expected that the inspector-general of customs will take this matter of smuggling in hand and that he will also bring his influence to bear with a view to obtaining tariff reductions.

Road Building Increases

Work on road-building has continued actively in China during the past year generally under the supervision of the National Economic Council. There are now said to be nearly 16,000 miles of first-class roads in China and the work done in the provinces centering on Nanking is certainly opening up the country in a remarkable way. Commercial aviation continues to develop. It goes without saying that China's air services have not yet reached the paying stage and the cost to operators cannot be light. The establishment of aircraft factories in China seems likely to come in the near future and great activity is to be observed in the purchase of military aircraft and in the training of Chinese pilots.

Dealing with trade conditions in China, taking into consideration the exclusion of figures respecting Manchuria, the total foreign trade of the country in 1933 had decreased some 7 per cent compared with 1932 and some 33 per cent as compared with 1931 which was a record year. Taking a broad view of the trade in China, the indications seemed to point to the fact that provided external conditions got no worse, China trade could hardly go further downhill.

News Notes—Canada

Railroad Activities—The Canadian National Railway stations in the central region from Sarnia to Riviere du Loup and north to Armstrong, show an average increase in passenger receipts for March of from 28 to 30 per cent. The C. P. R. in the Ontario district also shows an average increase for the month of 28 to 30 per cent, while at some stations the rise in general passenger receipts is up as much as 75 per cent. Increases also extend in both railways to the freight department and to carloadings. Easter business of both lines was the best in a number of years.

Customs Receipts—Steadily improving business conditions are indicated in the record of the customs and excise revenues of Toronto during the last 12 months, with the last nine months showing consecutive gains. Collections for the month of March alone amounted to $3,749,218, an increase of $793,808 over March of last year. For the 12 months the collections reached a total of $41,523,681. During recent months the revenue gains have been chiefly on imports.

Maple Sugar Crop—The Province of Quebec is expecting a bumper crop of maple products this season. Farmers believe that maple sap production may be double that of the normal run. Quebec is the largest producer of maple products in Canada. In 1932, the total value of maple sugar and sirup produced in Canada was valued at $2,746,757, of which Quebec accounted for $1,727,000 and Ontario, the second largest producer, $950,000.

New Industries—New industrial plants in Canada organized during 1933 totaled 136. Of this number, 50 were either direct subsidiaries of United States concerns or were established to manufacture products that were being imported into Canada. Six plants mainly engaged in the textile trade were directly connected with British firms and four with companies in other countries. Seventy-six plants were organized solely in Canada.

Butter Production—More than a quarter of the Canadian creamery butter production during 1933 was contributed by the Province of Quebec. The output amounted to 62,238,000 pounds out of a Dominion total of 215,917,534 pounds.

Electric Power Output—The year 1933 saw a further increase in the production of hydroelectric power in Canada. The total turbine capacity of the hydroelectric stations at the end of 1933 was 7,332,070 horsepower, compared with 7,045,260 horsepower in 1932.

Rise in Bank Debits—Bank debits in Canada during February were 14.2 per cent over the like months last year, while during the first two months of this year they exceeded those for the like period in 1933 by 23.4 per cent. The January-February increase in Ontario was the largest in the country at 31.8 per cent, while the Toronto gain amounted to 37.3 per cent.

Employment Figures—Canada's employment figures continue to show further improvement in the unemployment situation. Manufacturing establishments contribute the greatest gains. In February, the index rose 91.4 at the first of the month to 92.7 at March 1, the rate of increase being higher than the average, exceeding that for the month of February in any previous year except 1922.

Canadian Exports—Exports to British Empire countries for the first 11 months of the fiscal year ended Feb. 28 exceeded in value those during the like period of 1933 by 21 per cent, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The gain in exports to the United Kingdom was 20 per cent, to British India 44 per cent, to Australia 54 per cent, and to British South Africa 61 per cent.

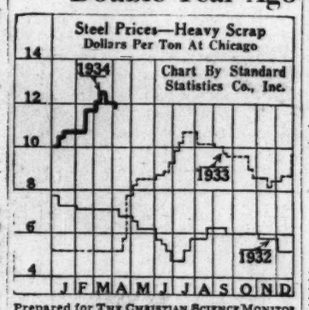
Motor Production—Motorcar and truck production in Canada during February was 117 per cent over the like month last year and was the highest in four years. Exports, with trucks leading, were 146 per cent greater in January than in the like month of 1933.

Construction—The value of construction contracts awarded in Canada during March were more than double that during the similar month last year. During the first three months of 1934 the total exceeds that for the like period of 1933 by 100 per cent, according to MacLean Building Reports.

Trade Balance—Canada had a favorable trade balance of over $143,000 000 for the 12-month period ended January, as compared with $51,000 000 in the preceding year, according to the Department of Trade and Commerce. An increase in exports to, and a decline in imports from, the United States produced a net improvement in Canada's trade relations with that country of nearly $60,000,000.

Rubber Industry—Definite improvement is reported by Canada's rubber industry for the year 1933. Sales of locally-made rubber products, as reported by the Rubber Association, whose membership comprises 90 per cent of the entire Canadian rubber manufacturing industry, amounted to $41,000,000 last year. This was slightly higher than that recorded for 1932.

Steel Scrap Prices Double Year Ago



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRICES for steel scrap, as indicated in the accompanying chart, are more than double those of a year ago.

Domestic Wool Trade Interest Now in New Clip

The interest of the domestic wool trade at the moment centers on the purchase of the new 1934 clip. Of chief moment is the determination of a reasonable basis upon which to purchase the clip.

In contrast with foreign wools, domestic prices are probably 15 per cent below importing parity on competing grades generally.

In the West, there has been comparatively little business done although there was a sale of wool by sealed bids in Roswell, N. M., the first of this week which afforded some line on the prices the trade appears to be willing to pay for the new clip. The growers were frequently unwilling to sell on this basis, and some of the wools were withdrawn and others withheld from sale.

For the wools, which were sold, a few thousand fleeces, one clip, the largest sold, brought 26¾ cents to the grower, which is generally estimated at about 75@77 cents, clean basis, landed Boston, while some small lots were sold at varying prices from 20 to 23¾ cents depending upon the wool.

Generally, the wool growers throughout the West are disposed to withhold wool from sale at the moment.

Foreign markets are generally quiet but prices are steadily maintained and even are reported a bit against the buyer in the clearance sales in New Zealand. This was the case in Wanganui yesterday, although the selection was rather poor.

Locally, some good original fine and fine medium territory wool is reported to have been sold at around 82@83 cents, clean basis, for wool of good staple. Some three-eighths combing territory is reported to have been sold at 77@78 cents, clean basis.

Steel Industry Outlook Seen As Most Favorable

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 18—With iron and steel makers heavily booked for the second quarter, says Iron Age, and with higher prices about to go into effect on most products, the outlook in the industry is most favorable.

Some mills have such heavy commitments that they will be pressed to turn out the tonnage if buyers specify against their contracts.

To prevent an accumulation of releases toward the end of the quarter a number of producers are already pressing their customers for shipping instructions. Under the most popular form of contract, buyers are required to order out material in approximately equal monthly quantities.

American Locomotive Orders Rise Sharply

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—Unfilled orders of American Locomotive Company at present are valued at $7,248,000, compared with $1,313,000 a year ago, President William C. Dickerman informed the stockholders at their annual meeting today.

About 100 locomotive inquiries are in the market now, he stated, and they should be placed in the next two or three months.

As to the possibility of the company's resuming dividend payments, Mr. Dickerman said he could say "nothing with finality."

How Management And Labor Fared Last Four Years

Income of Former Drops Faster in Depression—Capital Assets Melt

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 18—New light is thrown on the effects of the depression by an analysis of changes in the national income from 1929 to 1933, made public by the National Industrial Conference Board. The preliminary estimates for 1933 of the Conference Board show wages and salaries paid out to employees in all occupations were $30,900,000,000, or 77.8 per cent of the total national income produced, which amounted to $39,800,000,000, while only $8,800,000,000 was available as return for labor, management, and investment of proprietors of farms and other business enterprises, independent professional persons, recipients of rents and royalties, and security owners.

Between 1929 and 1933, the board's report says, wages and salaries paid to employees declined 41.5 per cent, while the produced income available for farmers, other business enterprises, and professional persons, for rents, royalties, interest, and dividends declined 70.8 per cent.

Report for 1932

In 1932, the latest year for which official estimates of national income produced and paid out are available, wages and salaries paid to employees in all occupations were $31,600,000,000, or 82.4 per cent of the total national income produced, which amounted to $38,300,000,000. In that year, the board's analysis of the official figures shows that only $6,800,000,000, or 17.6 per cent of the total income produced, was available as a return for labor, management, and investment of farmers and other business proprietors, professional persons, recipients of royalties and rents, and security owners.

According to the official figures, however, the total income distributed to all groups including employees in 1932 amounted to $49,000,000,000, involving a dissipation of capital assets totaling $10.6 billion, or 21.6 per cent of the total income paid out. This means, the board says, that in 1932 the national income account went into the red by over $10,000,000,000 to cover pay rolls of employees, to provide a return for the labor, management, and investment of farmers, other business proprietors, and independent professional men, and to pay rents, royalties, dividends, and interest.

Meeting of Deficit

This deficit, the board's report points out, was met in part directly out of actual consumption or dissipation of private capital assets, including the savings of farmers, small business concerns, professional people, and corporation surpluses, and partly out of governmental borrowing of private capital assets and their expenditure through governmental channels for relief. What proportion of private capital assets thus directly dissipated went to cover pay rolls of employees cannot be measured from figures so far available, but the board points out that the federal statistics of corporate income show that net losses of all corporations in 1932 before dividends amounted to $4,600,000,000.

Municipals..

Most large investment portfolios contain a diversified list of municipal bonds. Through its Investment Department, this firm is able to supply quotes and bids on municipal bonds of the extensive territory served by its private wires.

FENNER & BEANE
67 Broad Street
50 Broadway 50 East 42nd Street
Branch Offices in more than 50 cities.
Member New York Stock Exchange

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

AN UNUSUAL OFFERING
BOSTON, 1945 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE—Large reception hall, living room, chamber, kitchen-dinette, colored tile bath; free Frigidaire; craftexed throughout; ample wall space; automatic elevator; beautiful view of reservoir; available May 1st; $55; references. CAPitol 8225.

BROOKLINE, MASS., $25 TO $50
Suites of 1 to 7 rooms, some furnished. Call at 4" Englewood Ave or phone ASPinwall 8733 by 10 a. m. from 1 to 2 or after 6 p. m.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS., 31 Harrington St.—Upper suite 8 rooms, 2 baths, garage; lower suite 6 rooms, bath, garage. Tel. Wellesley 1419-W.

NEW YORK CITY, Tudor City—Small, light, attractive 1-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished, to end of Sept. or less. Phone Murray Hill 4-3390, Extension 1507.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 20 Ware St.—Comfortable 2-room apartment available May 15; rent reasonable. Apply Janitor or call Porter 1520-M.

CAMBRIDGE (Mass.)—Unusual, pleasant, 3-room apartment, attractively furnished; excellent location; reasonable. Phone Porter 3384-J.

N. Y. C., 138 W. 58th St. (Apt. 11-E)—Sublet attractive furnished 1½-room housekeeping apartment; sacrifice. Inquire Superintendent.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Memorial Drive — 5-room furnished apartment for 3 summer months; 6th floor elevator, electric refrigeration, grand piano; cool, lovely view; garage available. Univ. 0120.

APPRAISERS

JEWELRY—DIAMONDS—ESTATES APPRAISED—BOUGHT—SOLD on strictly commission basis—references. MARK MAMLUCK 542 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

MINERVA SEDAN, late model 6000, perfect; cost $15,000, necessarily selling $1500 quick buyer. 851 West End Ave. (1-R), New York City.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

SELL OR RENT—6-room cottage, furnished. Tenant's Harbor, Me.; 200-foot shore front, electric lights, bathing, fishing, boating. OTTO E. ALLEN, 121 Dartmouth St., Portland, Me.

CARPET CLEANING

KLEENRITE CARPET WASHING CO.
Oriental — RUGS — Domestic
CLEANED, SHAMPOOED and REPAIRED
Floors Refinished, all expert work.
5180 WASHINGTON ST., WEST ROXBURY
Tel. PARkway 5445

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CASH For Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. F. Liz. S. SANDLER & CO., 163 Tremont St., Boston.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS: We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 299 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth. 2-2086.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED

PATENTS

FOR SALE—Patent or royalty rights on improved patented overhead door. Reply Box D-150, 3-101 General Motors Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

REAL ESTATE

ARE you interested in Florida or Florida real estate? Subscribe for FLORIDA REALTY JOURNAL. $1 a year. 304 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Orlando, Fla.

TO LET—FURNISHED

CONCORD, MASS. — Attractive furnished 7-room new colonial house, garage and garden; close to historic shrine; July and August. MRS. GEORGE EVART COLE, Ripley Hill, Concord, Mass.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

EARN BIG COMMISSION TAKING ORDERS for beautiful silk lingerie; you collect own pay daily; sell direct to wearer, we deliver. Please write FRENCH FASHION MFG. CO. 324 South Market Street, Chicago.

WOMEN—Easy spare time money for you. Show friends, neighbors unsurpassed quality dress fabrics, women's and children's dresses, lingerie, corsets, raincoats, hosiery. Liberal commissions. No experience—no investment needed. Wonderful sample outfit furnished 15-day credit consignment plan. Write for territory. MUTUAL FABRIC CO. Dept. 1006, Binghamton, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SPECIALTY salesman with 25 years' experience, 10 as sales manager, will consider a change; free to go anywhere and travel if necessary. Box S-208, Suite 1103, 626 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.

SUMMER HOMES

CAPE COD, West Yarmouth, Mass.—To let, month or season, 4-room bungalow; screened porch; flower garden; bathing. R. E. W., 10 Prescott St., Cambridge, or Por. 1320-1391.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

REDUCED living expenses for a couple in return for assisting in home duties. 308 Newbury St., Boston. Home 5-8 p. m.

FOR SALE OR RENT

HINGHAM, MASS.

Choice location on Main Street, near Center; 16 rooms, modern conveniences; 3½ acres, shade, flowers fountain, stable, garage and greenhouse; present owner no longer needs this place and would sell, or lease partly furnished, to responsible persons. Hingham 0103. P. O. Box 166, Hingham, Mass.

MARBLEHEAD NECK, MASS.—9 rooms, furnished, 4 master, 3 baths; garage; chauffeur accommodations; exclusive colony; ocean frontage; sell or rent. Tel. Randolph 0383-W. L. D. McNAMARA, 754 North Street, Randolph, Mass.

FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Mahogany director's table and plain rug; in excellent condition. Tel. COM. 1900 or write Box A-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GARAGES

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Royalton Garage—Cars stored with or without service; Socony gas. 1386 Atlantic Avenue. Lafayette 3-0700.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL houseworker, rooming house, Brooklyn, N. Y., mornings only, no cooking, sleep out. X-24, Room 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOUSEWORK, CARE FOR CHILDREN, 514 WEST 135TH STREET, APARTMENT 1, NEW YORK CITY.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

COLLINGSWOOD, N. J. Permanent or temporary home for elderly people or those needing rest or attention; experienced care; convenient to Camden or Philadelphia. Pa., N. J. State License MRS. SARAH J. DAUBMAN, Colgrove 902.

HAYDEN HALL, Suburbs of Philadelphia—Well located for those needing harmonious environment, loving care and experienced attention; Providence Road, Wallingford, Pa. Telephone Media 1031.

HOUSEHOLD PETS

FOR SALE—Two thoroughbred Siamese kittens, sturdy stock, reasonable. HENRY HULL, 73 Perry St., N. Y. C. Chelsea 3-3042.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

When Looking for a Mover Call N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage; all work guaranteed.
NAT STACEY Prop.
74 Ellery St., Cambridge Uni. 2780—1769-M

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., 11 West 42nd—Practitioner's, part time. Lo. 5-6721. Write Box A-6, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE CO., 100 Boylston St.—Old gold, diamonds, silver, cash paid; appraisers of diamonds, jewel estates; high-grade watch and jewelry repairing.

Old Gold, Diamonds, etc.

Cash paid for Old Gold, silver, diamonds, etc. Estates appraised and purchased. Correspondence and inquiries invited. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass.

We pay cash for DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD and JEWELRY
M. MILAN, 387 Washington Street
Room 317, Boston
Purchase License #278
Inquiries by mail receive prompt attention

PAYING GUESTS

GUESTS (limited number) accommodated in spacious, nicely located house on Cape Cod; water frontage, warm bathing, golf, tennis; the best of everything; references exchanged. Box 46, Buzzards Bay, Mass.

Private home in Berkshire Hills
GLORYVIEW
Unusual surroundings for rest and play. Inquire MRS. HARRIETT L. MITCHELL
Salisbury, Conn.

SHORT HILLS, N. J.—Owner with unusually attractive suburban residence has accommodations for 2 or 3 paying guests who would appreciate a real home; convenient to station and golf club. X-26, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

YOUR PLACE IN THE SUN
PINEMERE INN, Lakewood, New Jersey (50 miles from N. Y.)—Find refreshment at this homelike inn, where joy and gratitude may find full expression, midst Nature's complete abundance; bridle paths and walks; murmuring pines and birds; golf; conveniently near shops and movies; 3 minutes' walk to lake; friendly rates; booklet with pictures sent free.
MRS. C. A. SYKES, Owner

PRINTING

PRINTING—Every description, helpful and economical service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., N. Y. C. Algonquin 4-6147.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON
Party Primary Call

Board of Election Commissioners,
111 City Hall Annex.
Boston, April 17, 1934.

IN ACCORDANCE with the provisions of law, notice is hereby given that meetings of members of the political parties in this city qualified to vote, will be held in the several polling places designated for the purpose by the Board of Election Commissioners on

Tuesday, the 24th Day of April, 1934

and all such members will on such date, in the several precincts in which they are entitled to vote, give in their votes for members of the State Committee and Ward Committees, and for Delegates to the Pre-Primary Conventions.

The polls at said meetings will open at 8 o'clock A. M. and will close at 8 o'clock P. M.

The polling places at said meetings will be the same polling places used at the Special City Election held on January 23, 1934.

PETER F. TAGUE,
HELEN A. MACDONALD,
CHARLES T. HARDING,
DANIEL H. ROSE,
Board of Election Commissioners.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE in Newton Centre, Mass., beautiful brick colonial home; 10 rooms, 3 baths, fireplaces, sun room, breakfast room; oil burner, hot-water heat; 2-car garage; 15,000 feet landscaped grounds. Tel. Cen. New. 2314 or Asp. 2806 for appointment.

GUEST HOUSE in New Hampshire mountains, 5 miles from Lake Sunapee; 9 rooms, 2 bath; 60 acres. H. E. SARGENT, Admin., Montpelier, Vt.

HINGHAM, MASS. — Brick-end colonial over a century old; 11 rooms, 2 baths, space for 3rd bath; artistically decorated with the old features preserved; 5 fireplaces, large living room, pine-paneled game room; oil burner, greenhouse, steam-heated barn; now being used just as a home, but there is complete modern equipment for large poultry business, flowers, fruit trees, grapevines, beautiful woodland; priced to sell. Hingham 0407 or write Box 61, Hingham.

PERFECT location for adult rest camp; spring water, pines, 2000 feet lake-shore frontage. THE MANOR, Naples, Maine.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
the
EMERY ESTATE
For sale, on best residential street, modern home with 8 rooms, bath, gas furnace, electric lights, garage, all in first-class condition; very desirable for family wishing to retire and live in this old colonial town inexpensively.
Frank D. Butler, Real Estate, Portsmouth, N. H.

SMALL OLD STYLE HOUSES WITH LAND
We have four such properties in Weymouth, Mass., which will be sold at a very reasonable price. Phone for appointment, Weymouth 0098, Braintree 1826-W.

SWAMPSCOTT
Summer home, 20 rooms, 3-car garage, gardens, private beach; excellent train service to Boston; exceptionally cool; furnished; gardener with place; private home for 30 years, kept in prime condition; for rent or sale. Address C. L. BOND, 25 Irvington Street, Boston.

RECANING

CHAIRS caned, piazza chairs reseated. 28 Cottage Ave., West Somerville, Mass. Tel. Prospect 0098-W.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—A friendly home in a private family; quiet, desirable rooms, delicious food. Asp. 8243.

WOLLASTON, MASS.—Large double room, twin beds, 2 closets, well furnished; 3 minutes from boulevard, nice for business couple or 2 men; also single room. Call Gran. 0923 for appointment.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY—LINGERIE
Need 10 more women, distribute factory products; experience unnecessary; part time permitted; generous commissions; wholesale prices; steady employment. WALDORF, 11 W. 42nd, New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 187 Huntington Avenue—Rooms for transient or permanent; reasonable prices; near The Mother Church. Suite 4. Tel. Com. 8291

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON—Sunny, attractive rooms overlooking The Mother Church park. M. PEAKES, 195 Huntington Ave., Suite 4. Tel. Com. 4939.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1870 Beacon Street, Suite 1—Attractive room in pleasant surroundings. Tel. Asp. 4159.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., HEIGHTS—Desirable, sunny room; modern apartment, private, homelike; reasonable; business woman; subways. Triangle 5-8393.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Suite or room attractively furnished, no other roomers; excellent café adjoining; near Radcliffe. Tel. Univ. 4304.

NEW YORK CITY, 88th St. and Riverside—Large sunny room, private bath, shower; immaculately clean; gentleman; $10 weekly. Schuyler 4-3797.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 5036 Walnut St.—Large bay window room, also cozy single; breakfast privileges; convenient location; reasonable. Phone Granite 2910.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Large sunny room, southwestern exposure, or 2 connecting rooms; with private family; use of piano; 5 minutes from station. 75 Franklin Pl. MISS ALICE MARSH.

TWO comfortable rooms with bath, furnished or unfurnished; private home; garage space. 604 Walnut St., Lansdale, Pa. Phone 4348.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Nicely furnished single and double bedrooms; quiet, refined neighborhood; gentlemen. For information phone Adams 2375.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

A-1 SECRETARY, expert stenographer; executive ability; long, high-grade experience; dependable American; moderate compensation. Write Box T-6, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

BUTLER, experienced, good English and American references, abstainer and non-smoker. TIMSON, 214 E. 50th St., New York City.

CHAUFFEUR, American, of good character and reputation, careful driver with 20 years' city experience, would exchange services for a small remuneration with room and board for a few months. E-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GRADUATE OF LASALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY. Is there a place in your organization for a young man who is thoroughly trained in accountancy and office procedure? If so he will prove to be all you hope to find in a truly satisfactory employee. Box X-23, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

AMERICAN woman, first-class cook and housekeeper, accommodating or permanent position; parties a specialty; Fanny Farmer's School training. Malden (Mass.) 4650-W.

ATTENDANT-COMPANION for one needing care; trained, experienced, well bred and educated, desires position in refined home. Write Box S-14, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

EDUCATED young lady desires position as traveling companion, social secretary; Protestant; references. Box 252, Groton, Mass.

TWO college girls desire interesting summer positions; good references; low wages. Write E-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

STORE SPACE

DESIRABLE space available for high-class book and art store; no competition; county seat, 50,000 inhabitants. HERBERT R. EVANS, 502 West Main Street, Norristown, Pa.

SUMMER BOARD

CAPE COD, WEST DENNIS, MASS.—Attractive rooms, modern conveniences; board optional; will rent weekly, monthly. MRS. BRYANT, Pleasant Street.

SUMMER HOMES

AT charming Spring Lake Beach, N. J., completely furnished house, 5 private baths; block from ocean; view of ocean and lake. Box X-28, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

CAPE COD, WEST DENNIS, MASS.—Bungalow accommodating 4, modern improvements; bathing, golf; near Hyannis. MRS. BRYANT, Pleasant Street, Box 187.

SUMMER PROPERTY

SELL or rent, furnished cottage, 10 rooms, bath, lavatory; double garage; exclusive section 2 miles from Old Orchard. S. A. PAUL, 119 Exchange Street, Portland, Maine.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

RUTH STREETER
Teacher of Voice
Singing—Radio—Public Speaking
STEINERT HALL STUDIO, BOSTON
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday

TRANSPORTATION

E. W. SMITH & SONS TRANSPORTATION CO. 26 Mt. Pleasant Ave. Newark, N. J. Humboldt 2-4793. Daily service between New York Newark Trenton N. J. and intermediate points.

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ATLANTIC CITY

MEN!
Society Brand and Fashion Park Suits
$22.90
Regularly $40 to $55
Our Men's Clothing Sales are the sensation of the clothing industry! Good assortment of styles and sizes.
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY N. J.
PAINTS AND VARNISHES
GARDENING SUPPLIES

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
160 PROSPECT STREET
Telephone Orange 3-0470
9-11 A. M. Daily

J. ROTH
Auto Radiators, Fenders and Bodies Repaired
Duco and Lacquer Refinishes
Glass Installed—Welding and Brazing
15 HOLLYWOOD PLAZA Or. 3-1054

Silver
Individual Millinery
Hats Ready Made and to Order
11 NORTH HARRISON STREET

AWNINGS -- SHADES
Frank G. Currid Co.
42 Central Ave. Orange 3-9359

BRAGAW
Food Products, Inc.
David Glick
Meats, Vegetables, Groceries
252 North Clinton Street
Or. 4-9312

BUD BEAUTY SHOPPE
383 MAIN STREET
GENUINE
Frederic Vita Tonic Waves..... $6.50
Standard Combination Wave..... $5.00
Croquinole Curl for Ends..... $3.50

Chas. T. Horrocker Florist
445 Central Avenue at Burnet Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361 *Member F. T. D.*

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE (Continued)

Taxi Service
and Private Limousines
for All Occasions
EAST ORANGE CAB CO.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS' GARAGE
4 ARLINGTON PLACE Or. 5-9000

FOR INSURANCE
consult
MR. and MRS.
F. Willard Smith
Educational, Annuities, Endowment and Life. Information gladly given.
38 NEW STREET OR. 5-5292

HATS SUITS DRESSES
Suburban Fashion Shops
Formerly Chandler Shop
34 BRICK CHURCH PLAZA

Chaiste Chori Shoes
CORSETS made to your measure
Individually fitted. ACCESSORIES
11 No. Harrison Street Or. 4-4857

ELIZABETH

HILGENDORF'S
FOR WOMEN
"KALISTENIKS" Shoes for Children
1146 East Jersey Street El. 2-3211

LEONARD LAUNDRY CO.
"Elizabeth's Oldest Laundry"
Specializing in
Family Laundry Service
Shirts Finished as Men Like Them
14 BUTLER STREET El. 2-7205

BROWNFIELD'S BAKERY
Bread—Rolls—Cakes—Pastry
318 MORRIS AVENUE
EL. 2-1432 EL. 2-2405

FOR FINE RUG CLEANING
Banbury & Burnett, Inc.
Master Rug Cleaners
77 West Grand Street El. 2-1219

Dresses Millinery
Sizes 12 to 52
SAENDAL FROCKS
"Distinctive Styles"
774 Newark Avenue at North Avenue
EL. 3-8547

ANNA A. O'BRIEN
Beauty Salon
Special offer for first half of week, $1.25 for Shampoo, Rinse, Finger Wave, Manicure.
275 MORRIS AVENUE EL. 2-9005

Turner's Inc.
SHOE REPAIR COMPANY
256 Morris Ave. El. 2-5505

NATELSON BROS.
Men's—Boys'
Clothes, Hats, Shoes, Furnishings
91 BROAD STREET EL. 2-0780

ENGLEWOOD

THE DUNWOODY CO.
Chevrolet and Oldsmobile
59 ENGLE STREET Tel. ENG 3-3737

New and Used Cars
The Dunwoody Co.
Ask for
B. R. HALLINGER
TELS. ENG. 3-3737-38-39

CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of flowers
27 E. PALISADE AVE. Ph. Eng. 3-2245

HACKENSACK

Normandy Laundry Co., Inc.
147 Meadow Road, Rutherford, N. J.
Laundry and Dry Cleaning
We pay toll charges from Hack. 2-3 Teaneck 6, Armory 4, Sherwood 2, Lambert 3-8.
Call W. X. 8090—other exchanges call Ruth. 2-0900
Serving Bergen and Passaic Counties

HACKENSACK TIRE EXCHANGE
AUTO ACCESSORIES
KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRES
257 Main Street Hack. 2-0796

Bert's MEN'S SHOP
HABERDASHERS—HATTERS
271 MAIN STREET HACK. 3-2417

Aylwards Food Shop
Nuts and Candy
254 MAIN TREET HACK. 2-1932
YOU CAN ALWAYS GET IT AT
Feist Bakery
We Satisfy in All Dainty Work
347 MAIN STREET
HACK. 3-1409

H. WESTERVELT
Shoes for Men, Women, Children
240 Main St., Hackensack

LAW INCORPORATED
CLOTHING
300 MAIN STREET
The Shirlbee Shops
Dresses—Hats—Coats—Suits
216-216½-218 Main St.

NEW JERSEY

IRVINGTON

CHARLES BEAUTY SHOPPE
All Branches of Beauty Culture
1007 SPRINGFIELD AVENUE
Irvington, N. J. Tel. Essex 2-9132

JERSEY CITY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
19 Winfield Avenue 8-10 A. M. Daily

The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY
11 Local Offices in Hudson County

Central Beauty Shoppe
Phone Webster 4-1257
Specializing in
PERMANENT WAVING
All Branches in Beauty Culture
Expert Operators
Moved One block north to
293 CENTRAL AVENUE

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

MAPLEWOOD

P. DE GIOVANNI
Landscape Contractor and Gardener
Concrete work, top soil, manure and fertilizer.
CALL EVENINGS
3 OSWALD PLACE, VAUX HALL
UN. 2-0015

FRED DIEZ
MAPLEWOOD BAKERY
PURE AND WHOLESOME PRODUCTS
Orders for Weddings, Parties and Social Functions.
175 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

HOMEMADE CANDY AND ICE CREAM
Made fresh daily at
STRUBBE'S
MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Horlick's Malted Milk
Jones's Sausage
Grape-Nuts
177 Maplewood Ave. S. O. 2-4300—4301—4302

MONTCLAIR

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. 7 Trinity Place, Montclair 2-2789-W, 9-11 daily except Saturday.

RUG CLEANING
Our Washing process will positively preserve the life of your rugs. We will give you quality work at competent prices. Your rugs are insured while in our possession.
Koren Kreedian, Inc. Mont. 2-0978
20 Church St. Mont. 3-1433

WILSON'S SEEDS
(Plaza Seed Store)
Seeds—Plants—Bulbs—Fertilizers
(Opposite Lackawanna Station)
Phone Montclair 2-2433
284 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

BUNCE BROTHERS TAILORING SERVICE
CUSTOM TAILORING
PRESSING and DRY CLEANING
43 South Park Street, Montclair, N. J.
Tel Montclair 2-0091

GOOD PAINTING AND DECORATING give personal satisfaction and social distinction. Call
HELGE A. T. AKERBERG
Phone Mtclr. 2-0665, Mt. View 8-1085
Member Int. Society of Master Painters and Decorators—NRA

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
PERSONAL SERVICE
26 SO. PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Near Church Street

The Cecil Coffee House
Luncheons — Teas — Dinners
Open from 11:30 to 8 o'clock
129 Watchung Avenue Tel. Mtclr. 2-8708
No Alcoholic Beverages Served

MISS KANE'S
Afternoon Frocks—Sportswear
Evening Gowns
The Haven for the Discriminating Woman
47 Church Street Montclair 2-3284

Heating and Furnace Oils
A COMPLETE FUEL SERVICE
Authorized "blue coal" distributor
R. H. See Coal Company
131 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Telephone Montclair 2-0019

DOROTHY CHADWICK
Luncheon Dinner
77 Orange Road
MONT. 2-8055 MONTCLAIR, N. J.

PHONE 2-4011
GROCERIES
THE HUB, 718 Bloomfield Ave.
W. W. MYERS, Prop.
Free Delivery Fine Quality Low Prices
Vegetables and Fruits
Large Assortment of Heinz Products

WITTROCK'S
Homemade Candies and Salted Nut Meats
Mail Orders Filled
Try our Famous Asst. Chocolates, $1 lb
Our Tea Room Cannot Be Excelled
Luncheons and Dinners Served
Two Stores 12 Church St. Montclair Montclair 2-8260; 262 Bellevue Ave. Upper Montclair Montclair 2-8464

Upholsterer and Interior Decorator. All Kinds of Furniture Repairing. Slip Covers and Draperies.
FRED KULL
10 GROVE TERRACE, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Phone Mtclr. 2-3864-J

Wedgwood Cafeteria
30 SOUTH PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
OUR POLICY
To serve only the finest quality of foods processed or trained dieticians. We maintain a uniform high quality offering the most appetizing foods made of the purest and freshest products available.

Landscape and Garden Work
Rock Gardens and Formal Foundation Plantings. Nursery Stock at Catalogue Prices
ALEXANDER FERGUSON
403 Bloomfield Avenue, Verona, N. J.
Phone Verona 8-7704-J

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

Silver
Individual Millinery
Hats Ready Made and to Order
40 CHURCH STREET

C. JOHNSON & CO.
Incorporated
WINDOW SHADES and AWNINGS
9 MIDLAND AVENUE
Montclair, N. J. Telephone 2-6208

BURNER'S
Gifts—Books—Cards
629 Valley Road
Upper Montclair, N. J.
Sale on New Fabrics Styled in Novelty Weaves and Construction. Also Featuring New Spring Curtains at Low Prices.
TRY US FIRST
MONTCLAIR TEXTILE STORE
543 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair

NEWARK

You'll remember the day you bought a pair and give everlasting praise to the gentle support the perfect fit the sensible heels
ELFIN'S
ARCH-AID SHOE SHOP
925 Broad Street Newark, N. J.

THE SIGN SHOP
SIGNS for every purpose
- Show Cards
- Rubber Stamps
- Brass Stencils

270 Market Street Ph. MA. 2-8743

Washington Florist, Inc.
Flowers for all Occasions
Telephone Mitchell 2-0631
569 BROAD ST. NEWARK, N. J.
Flowers by telegraph to all cities.

Silver
Individual Millinery
Hats Ready Made and to Order
1025 BROAD STREET 2ND FLOOR

LIFE INSURANCE and ANNUITIES
Write for appointment to
A. J. SNIDER
714 Lyons Ave., Irvington, N. J.

ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone ORange 4-0209
401 Highland Terrace, Orange

ORange 3-0880
ABBOTT-HOGAN
Cleaners and Dyers
575 SCOTLAND ROAD

SOUTH ORANGE

LORETTE
Salon de Beaute
All Branches of Beauty Culture
124 So. Orange Ave. 679 Springfield Ave.
S. O. 2-9611 Essex 3-4541

PASSAIC

Sisco Dairy Co.
Delivered in
Passaic, Clifton, Paterson, Radburn, Nutley, Bloomfield, Garfield, Rutherford, E. Rutherford, Wallington, Carlstadt, Belleville
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.
PHONE PASSAIC 2-8414

PATERSON

"Say It with Flowers"
YOUNG & WALDERS
90 VAN HOUTEN STREET
Tel. Sherwood 8877 PATERSON, N. J.

R. Williams Borden & Co.
(Established over 50 years)
Real Estate - Insurance
ROOM 223, ROMAINE BLDG.
PHONE SHER. 8475

PLAINFIELD

PAINTER and DECORATOR
Specialist in SPRAY or BRUSH.
Estimates cheerfully given.
FURNITURE REFINISHING—Go anywhere.
A. O. KOIER
162 BELVEDERE AVE. PANWOOD, N. J.
PHONE Panwood 2-77-66

TEPPER BROS.
"A Safe Place to Shop"
Central Jersey's Greatest Store
"A Safe Place to Shop"
WEST FRONT STREET Tel. 6-3100

THE STATE TRUST CO.
Every Banking Facility to Meet Your Need
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 6-5300

Buy COAL Now
at Lowest Summer Prices
N. MEYERS & SONS, Inc.
303 E. Fourth St. Tel. Pld. 6-1911

GENERAL PRINTING SERVICE
W. H. RANDALL
Good Printing Reasonable
125 CHURCH ST Tel. PLFD. 6-0744

PETER A. GUNDERSEN
Painting, Decorating and Floor Sanding
Phone PLFD. 6-1550-M for an ESTIMATE
Skilled Workmanship. Up-to-Date Equipment — Decorating in all its Branches at *REASONABLE PRICES*

SWAIN'S ART STORE
Fine Picture Framing
Choice Prints, Paintings and Portraits expertly repaired. Selection of cards for every occasion.
317 W. FRONT ST. TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

SAMOSET LAUNDRY
Our service extends to Roselle, Roselle Park, Cranford, Garwood, Westfield, Fanwood, Scotch Plains, Plainfield, North Plainfield, South Plainfield, Dunellen, Bound Brook, Metuchen, New Brunswick.

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD (Continued)

M. E. WILLOUGHBY
Florist
Bonded Member F.T.D. Asso.
401 Watchung Ave. Tel. 6-4263

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Tel. Hack. 2-0067
CARR'S CLEAN COAL
Koppers Seaboard Coke
Fuel Oil

H. H. LUDEWIG
205 MAIN STREET HACK. 2-3009
Grass Seed *House Paints*
Fertilizer *Garden Tools*

Newest '34 Permanent Waves
No machine, no strong chemicals. Difficult hair successfully waved with oil process.
PRICE $10.00
Vanity Beauty Shoppe
189 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-0072

R. G. RADIO CO.
175 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-0043
Westinghouse Electric Products
Electrical Appliances
Refrigeration—Radio

EMIL GEHM
Real Estate
General Insurance
79 Teaneck Road Hack. 2-6314

RIDGEWOOD

We do our own
ZORIC DRY CLEANING
Grand Cleaners & Dyers, Inc.
35 North Broad Street, Ridgewood, N. J.
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
RED CROSS SHOES FOR WOMEN
for WOMEN
JACOBUS BOOT SHOP
44 East Ridgewood Avenue

HOOD-STEVENS, Inc.
New line of BOYS' WASH SUITS, Sizes 2 to 10—Broadcloth, pique, seersucker and Covert cloth.
$1.00 and $1.49
84 East Ridgewood Avenue

BELANUS COAL
Local Distributors of
BELL ANTHRACITE COAL
KOPPERS SEABOARD COKE
SHELL FUEL OIL
Call R. 6-5040
11 PROSPECT ST., RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

In our immense stocks you will find everything that may be necessary for your
SPRING CLEANING
RIDGEWOOD HARDWARE CO., Inc.
"The Big Store"
9-13 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
Tel. RI-0106—6-0107

SUMMIT

Temple's Hairdressing Salon
PERMANENT WAVING
Special attention to white hair
9 MAPLE STREET
Between Springfield and DeForest Avenues Summit 6-1876

TRENTON

TOWNSEND'S
"That Better Kind"
Quality Baked Goods
140 SO. OLDEN AVE. Phone 4039
Daily Delivery

WESTFIELD

POSTUM
Klingers Market
254-256 EAST BROAD STREET
Phone Westfield 2-2640—2641

FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
331 SOUTH AVE. Opp R. R. Station
PHONE 3310

TUTTLE BROS.
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD N.J.
Phone 2-1492
Coal—Hardware—Building Materials
GARWOOD COAL CO., INC.
Koppers Seaboard Coke
Fuel Oil
Phone Westfield 2-2102
Office and Yard,
517 North Avenue, Garwood, N. J.

AT ONE TIME
A car owner had to go to different places to get Gas Fire Battery Lubrication Electrical and Laundry Service Now he insists on everything in one place
THIS IS THE PLACE
WESTFIELD STORAGE BATTERY and SUPPLY CO. Inc
121-123 North Ave. Phone Westfield 2-1020

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

WITTENBOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
THE MARKET ST. ALLENTOWN PA.
Here—Fashion and Comfort Meet.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store
New York Floral Company's Flowers invite you to come in.
Its management welcomes you at
906-912 HAMILTON STREET

DANIEL McGUIRE
APPAREL
JAY SAMUELS
MILLINERY
33 NORTH 9TH ST., ALLENTOWN, PA.
Style Elegance Without Extravagance

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN (Continued)

84th
Anniversary Sale
April 11th thru 21st
This is our greatest merchandising event of the year, and it will be worth your while to shop the store every day for the remarkable values offered during this event.
H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.

Zollinger Harned Co.
Department Store
ALLENTOWN, PA.

BETHLEHEM

Westinghouse Electric Refrigerators
at GOODENOUGH'S
534 MAIN STREET Phone 812

ERIE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 71-413, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 10:30 a. m.
827 WEST 10TH STREET

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 WEST TENTH STREET
For All Occasions
Suits, Coats, Blouses Dresses and Accessories
You will find these, plus Style, Quality and Value

Ready Made or Made to Order
HATS Cleaned, Hand Blocked and Re-Made
GLADYS PORTER
824 STATE STREET SECOND FLOOR

SUNDAY DINNER
11 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Home-Cooked Foods
Always at
WEAVER'S TEA ROOM
19 WEST 8TH STREET

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PA.
Vogue, Pictorial Review and Excella Patterns. Newest styles.
SPORTS SUITS
They usher in a new day of style advancement. Bi-swing models; inverted plaited backs; gathered or belted waists; beautiful, rugged fabrics. $20 to $45.
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 STATE STREET, ERIE

HARRISBURG

VISIT OUR Soda Fountains
GORGAS DRUG STORES
AT
16 NORTH THIRD STREET
and 1306 NORTH THIRD STREET

GEO. N. BARNES, 2nd at State
HEINZ
57 VARIETIES

Clearance Sale
of Suits and Coats at
FELLERS
Furs Repaired, Remodeled and Stored. Lowest prices.

New York Dress Shop
Don't say I didn't tell you about the marvelous sale of new printed frocks for large women—Sizes 38 to 54, at the New York Dress Shop, 208 Market Street. Sale price $5.95 or 2 for $11.00. Ask for Miss Howell.

Dependable Guaranteed Clothes
DOUTRICHS
ALWAYS RELIABLE

REUPHOLSTERING
AS IT SHOULD BE DONE
Estimates given upon request
Furniture, Interior Decoration and Gifts
M. LEE GOLDSMITH
6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE

The Well Dresser *Calls*
HAROLDS VALETERIA
Cleaners and Dyers
1407 DERRY STREET PHONE 5233

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FRANCYS
17 E. LANCASTER AVE., Ardmore
Dresses
Suits, Coats, Sportswear

NORRISTOWN

G. H. CLEMMER
Jeweler
CURREN ARCADE, MORRISTOWN
We are licensed by the Government to buy
Gold, Silver and Platinum

PHILADELPHIA

GRACE & MERIT
1120 CHESTNUT STREET
New Store Brimful of New Millinery

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA Germantown

MILLINERY
Individually draped to the head or ready-to-wear!
FLORENCE DRAPE SHOP
18 W. Chelten Avenue
Barker Bldg. 12th Floor

Phone TENNESSEE 2000
Open Evenings
BEAUX-ARTS
"Where Work Is Art"
BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving
62 W. CHELTEN AVE.

PITTSBURGH

MODE—IN YOUR EYE—
May mean a single or double-breasted suit. It should call for that unusual "pheasant" design. A new cloth in all shades.
MILLER
MERCHANT TAILOR
329 UNION TRUST BUILDING

MILK Phone Your Order Now Linden 6444
OTTO'S SUBURBAN DAIRY
Where Quality and Service Dominate
100 Per Cent North Boroughs Owned and Operated
CAMP HORNE ROAD, Emsworth, Pa.

MABEL O. COWAN
Engraved Wedding Invitations and Announcements
At Reasonable Prices
Also expert glove repairing and cleaning
901 MAY BUILDING Atlantic 7472

READING

Quality Clothing Since 1914
WEINER'S
Maurice H. Weiner
759 Penn Street

Mobilgas, Mobiloil, U. S. Tires
Blue Seal Stations
Specialized Service

Weiler's FLOWERS
STORE: 429 Washington St. Phone 6436
GREENHOUSES: Wyomissing

The Bon Ton
MILLINERY and DRESSES
408 Penn St

Pomeroy's
Reliable Department Stores
READING, WILKES-BARRE
HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE

SAYLOR'S
4th and Penn Streets
TRY OUR NEW SHUFLY AND NEW CHEESE CAKES BY OUR NEW BAKER

ST. LAWRENCE
Electropure
MILK
221 SOUTH NINTH STREET
Famous for Delicious Foods . . . Since 1911!

Crystal Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 Penn Street

SCRANTON

PITTSBURGH Proof Products
Including Paints and Varnishes
Also Featuring Wall Papers
Chamberlain Paint Co., Inc.
334-336 ADAMS AVENUE

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE
and
506-7 BROOKS BUILDING

HENRY KUCK
Art Store and Picture Framing
Window Shades Made to Order
Venetian Blinds for Home and Office
318 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

SEWICKLEY

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
"The market for good things to eat"

Campbell's
HABERDASHERY for MEN, WOMEN
NOW
Carry the
WEAR-U-WELL SHOES

Sewickley Market
348 BEAVER STREET Tel. Sewickley 1227

Coraopolis Market
(Same Management)
Cor. Fourth and Mill Streets
Telephone Coraopolis 666

SWARTHMORE

OGUE BEAUTY SHOP
We appreciate the patronage of the readers of The Christian Science Monitor
CHESTER PIKE and PARK AVE.
Swarthmore 1297

Let PAULSON & CO.
Do Your SPRING CLEANING
Blankets, Draperies
Suits, Dresses, Coats
100 Park Avenue Phone Swarthmore 339

YORK

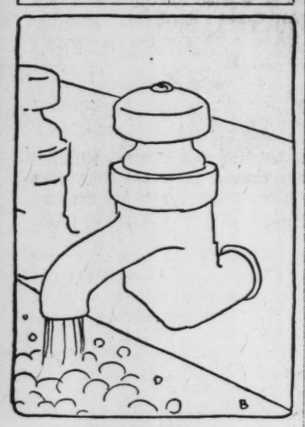
Quality with Service
AT

Daily Features

Be Kind to Animals Anniversary Is Celebrated by Members of the Monitor Camera Club

Monitor Camera Clubbers Responsible for Today's Interesting Pictures Are: (Upper Row, Left to Right)—Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.; Henry C. Myers, Portland, Ore.; Esther F. Hayden, Framingham, Mass.; Ethel Snyder, Miami, Fla.; Mr. Wilton; (Middle Row, Left to Right)—Magda A. Jensen, Chicago; Miss Boyle, Freckleton, Lancs., Eng.; Willena B. Rogers, Moncton, N. B., Canada; Hannah Bellows, Gloucester, Eng.; Unidentified; (Lower Row, Left to Right)—Mrs. K. C. Bunting, Cliftonville, Eng.; Shellie Miller, Templeton, Calif.; Louise Pratt, Iowa City, Ia.; Mrs. Eben Atwood, Wayzata, Minn.

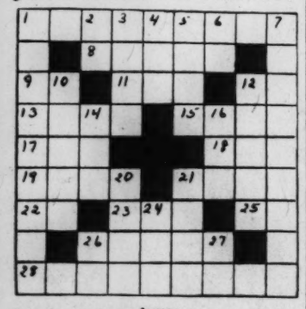
With the Inventors



All-Metal Faucet

OFOR a bathroom faucet that will not leak. And here, at last, it is—a self-closing faucet that is made entirely of metal, so that we shall never be troubled by hidden rubber washers that wear away and quietly disintegrate! J. C. Ross, of Seattle, certainly deserves U. S. Patent No. 1950749.

Junior Cross-Word No. 157



Across

1—Courage.
8—Warmth.
9—Cape St. Roque is on this continent (ab.)
11—River in Switzerland.
12—Concerning.
13—The same.
15—Back of the neck.
17—Measure of weight.
18—Masculine title of respect.
19—Greek god of war.
21—Weathercock.
22—Symbol of tellurium.
23—Shelter.
25—Suffix meaning TO MAKE.
26—Saltpeter.
28—Present briefly.

Down

1—Falters.
2—Sun god.
3—A weight.
4—Girl's name.
5—Cape at southern extremity of South America.
6—Either.
7—Consideration.
10—Worship.
12—Think.
14—Compass point (abbr.).
16—Man's name.
20—Slender.
21—Turn.
24—Greek letter.
26—State south of Colorado (abbr.).
27—New England state (abbr.).

(The solution appears elsewhere)

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

THE amateur who wishes to add to his collection some pleasing pictures of the animals on the farm or in the home will find that in no other effort is there such great response to kindness. No successful picture of a bird or animal is possible without the confidence of the subject itself. Patience and love evoke pleasing expressions that are all-important in such pictures. A good picture of an animal or bird is worth any amount of time or care. The members of the Monitor Camera Club have submitted sufficient evidence to prove that Be-Kind-to-Animals Week is every week with them.

"He Smells Friendly" has exceptional merit. The pose is attractive and the subject interesting. The lighting adds much to the composition.

"Three Good Friends" is well balanced. The interest of the child on the right strengthens the picture. The intense white dress is the weak element in this picture.

"Bottle-Fed Bears" is an unusual picture. It clearly shows the confidence that wild animals, if treated with love and patience, will place in man. Some detail in the face would have helped this photograph.

"The Dairy Maid Takes It Easy" would be much improved if the face did not merge in the white patch on the cow's leg. In order to separate the subject from the background there must always be some contrast between the two, otherwise infterest in the print is weakened. It must also be borne in mind that color has much to do with the contrast, a subject which will be discussed in a later article.

The remaining pictures are all commendable, for they show the possibilities of photographing these subjects, which are so much a part of everyday life.

FACTS *about the* BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

A Sabbath Day's Journey

IN ACTS 1:12 we are informed that the Mount of Olives was "a Sabbath day's journey" from Jerusalem. It is true that in Exodus 16:29 it is written: "Let no man go out of his place on the seventh day"; but in Joshua 3:3, 4 we are informed that there was to be a distance of "two thousand cubits" between the tents of the Israelites and the ark of the covenant. Therefore it was argued that if they were to carry on their worship on the sabbath, they must surely be free to travel this distance.

The Jewish Rabbis extended this to their own time, holding that anyone who traveled up to 2000 cubits (approximately 1000 yards) on the Sabbath day was within the letter of the law and thus the "Sabbath day's journey" became a well-known measure of length.

Brevities

New Yorker: The object of gold revaluation is to raise domestic prices, and time will tell whether or not it has that effect. Time had better give the right answer or Roosevelt will have Congress abolish it.

New Yorker: The popular support for the Administration is so strong that most G. O. P. congressmen find it prudent to play the game, a Washington correspondent says. The game, of course, is ring-around-a-Rosyvelt.

Indianapolis Star: The depression never produced anything more heart-rending than the sight of a 1925 model parked outside an automobile show.

Mr. Scroggins

Be Kind to Humans Week, Too

Reported for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *by George L. Moore*

WEEDA is the little girl who knows all the people of Boston Common, including squirrels and pigeons; and she knows them so well that they understand what she says. And she understands what they say. Weeda's mother helped her slip on her new tan coat with pockets, and when the coat was buttoned and Weeda's dress collar was smoothed nicely on the outside, Weeda skipped to the door.

"Wait, darling," her mother said. "This is a week when we're all being kind to animals and thinking about them." Mother disappeared. In a few minutes she came back with two bulging bags. "Here are nuts and bread crumbs and even a few pieces of cake. Take them with you to the Common and give them to your friends there."

Weeda's eyes danced and she danced up and down. "I can hardly wait," she said and kissed her mother good-by. "Won't they love it!"

"Be careful and don't drop the bags or your ball," said mother as Weeda skipped down the front steps. Weeda stopped and held the bags and the ball out before her to see if they were being held tightly enough; and just to be sure that she was handling everything satisfactorily, she bounced the ball and caught it without losing her hold on the bags. She smiled and skipped along.

On Holmes Walk, Boston Common, she put the bags under a bench for a moment because she wanted to throw and bounce the ball. She bounced it and caught it; and then, taking it in both hands, she threw it with all her strength. It went up—but it didn't come down!

"Where is it?" she said to herself in great perplexity.

"My dear Weeda, it's caught in that branch," said a friendly voice.

Weeda's face broke into smiles once more. "Oh, Mr. Scroggins," she said. "My ball went up but it didn't come down."

"Exactly," said Scroggins. "But if you'll wait just a moment—" and with agility which was surprising in one so venerable, Scroggins ran up the tree trunk, first having placed his cane and high hat on the ground. Almost before Weeda could realize that he was on the trunk, he was out on a branch. "Here it is," he said, and pushed the ball. Weeda shrieked with delight as the ball tumbled out of the nesting place, and ran after it. The ball bounced and bounced and Weeda, trying as hard as she could, wasn't able to get it. With one of its bounces, the ball reached the bench under which the bags of food lay, and, to Weeda's dismay, it struck the bags and burst them open.

"Oh, Mr. Scroggins," said Weeda. "What shall I do now?"

"What shall we do?" corrected Scroggins. He hurrumphed only twice, when a broad smile spread over his face. "Here's Fib," he said, greeting that active chieftain of sparrows; "and Fib will help. So, there'll be two helping instead of one, which always is better."

Fib chittered in great excitement when he saw the nuts and crumbs which had burst from the bags. "What is the food doing there?" he said.

"I brought it for my friends on the Common," said Weeda. "It wasn't supposed to spill out, but the ball bounced and—what shall we do?"

Scroggins leaned on his cane and smiled. "It is very simple," he said. "Fib will fly up and down the Common and tell everyone. We will spread the food out on the ground. The Commoners will come here instead of your going to them, and then you can bounce your ball."

Weeda danced up and down. "Oh, Mr. Scroggins, you're wonderful," she said. Fib was off at once. In almost no time, Commoners began to gather, and great cheers went up when they saw the food. And in not much more than no time the food was eaten.

As the pigeons and squirrels and sparrows were enjoying Weeda's refreshments, she and Mr. Scroggins stood by and smiled and smiled.

"This is the week, mother says, when we think of the animals and of how we always should be kind to them," Weeda said to Scroggins. "But you have been as kind to me as I have been to the others."

The illustrious squirrel took off his high hat and made a bow. "But kindness, my dear Weeda, is not a one-way street. It's a two-way street."

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation For Today

I WOULD not enter on my list of friends . . . the man who needlessly sets foot on a worm.

—COWPER

In Lighter Vein

From School Exams

We wouldn't have pork chops and bacon if we didn't have farmers.

A mine is a place where they dig up all sorts of medals.

A down bed is a bed on the floor.

Many people buy baby carriages because it doesn't cost so much to keep them as it does a car.

A mountain range is a stove used by mountaineers.

Imports are harbors that are inland.—*Pathfinder.*

Young Umbrella

"How old are you, sonny?" asked the inquisitive old man of the little boy on the beach.

"Six," came the brisk reply.

"Six!" echoed the old man, "and yet you are not as tall as my umbrella!"

The boy drew himself up to his full height. "How old is your umbrella?" he asked.—*Montreal Star.*

Knew What He Wanted

Country Bridegroom (on being asked, "Wilt thou have this woman . . . ?"): "Why, o' course! I come a-purpose!"—*Unidentified clipping.*

The Editor's Puzzle

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Did you imagine the folks who knocked to be Mary and I said thew girl? Having arrived much sooner than we had stipified in our letter you may have probably wondered when your un whom your unexpected guests were

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Dove and Bus Driver, Friends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Laguna Beach, Calif.

THE motorbus trip from San Diego to Long Beach, along the Roosevelt Highway, winding in and out of the hills along the seashore, is a beautiful one under any circumstances, but recently the travelers on a part of the drive have been delighted with a little extra beauty, the beauty of friendly companionship between a bus driver and a dove.

The writer boarded the bus at Laguna Beach a few weeks ago and just as the little village was left behind, a lovely gray and white dove appeared, flying close beside the driver's open front window, and then, circling the bus, flying close to the opposite window.

When the dove appeared the driver cried, "There's my bird!" Then it was explained that the dove had been accompanying this particular bus nearly every day when it left Laguna at 10 o'clock in the morning, and had flown steadily, unwearyingly, within touch of the passengers' hands, all the way to Huntington Beach. "He leaves me there," explained the driver, "but he often picks me up at three in the afternoon on the way back, somewhere between Newport and Huntington Beach."

As he spoke the dove was flying so close beside his window that the driver could easily have laid his hand on him. He did extend his arm with a mute invitation for the bird to alight, but the dove preferred flying, although he showed no sign of fear. When the bus approached the oil derricks of Huntington Beach, true to prediction, the dove rose high in the air and disappeared. A few weeks later the writer, on a return trip, saw him join the bus and make the return journey to Laguna.

"Do you ever feed him, or anything like that?" a passenger inquired.

"No," said the driver. "I just like him; and I guess he likes me. Anyway, he is pretty faithful to my bus."

The Adventures of Waddles—The Fashion Plate

By THE HAGERS

A FASHION-PLATE, WITH NO MISTAKE,
THE DASHING T. FITZ-MAURICE DRAKE.
HIS VIEWS ON STYLE AND ETIQUETTE
DELIGHT THE WELL-DRESSED YOUNGER SET.
"A DASH OF YELLOW, SO I HEAR,
IS QUITE THE THING TO WEAR THIS YEAR."
I ADDED, WITH A PLAYFUL TWEAK,
"A DASH MIGHT DO, BUT NOT A STREAK!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Destination Unknown

SEIZING on a very human liking for adventure, clever railway managers have won holiday patronage with "surprise" excursions to secret destinations. Even in affairs of government men and women are often ready—especially when existence is drear and distressed—to entrain for points unknown. That spirit has been evident in the enthusiasm for new dictatorships in Europe and South America. It has been reflected in American cheers for the New Deal, an expedition whose terminus has never been clearly announced.

Recently many American excursionists have begun to wonder; they would like to have even a brakeman's name for the place before they get there. In that hope, some of them have been examining the new program President Roosevelt has given Congress; others have attempted to discover the destination by peeking at the end of Mr. Roosevelt's new book, "On Our Way." Without much success. For no full-fashioned revolution appears in the tax bill, the reciprocal tariff measure and the plan for stock market regulation—the "must" legislation the President is demanding before Congress adjourns.

Yet two main phases of the New Deal are discoverable in this program. One is a method, a method which may become a system of government. It is illustrated by the bill granting temporary power to the President to adjust tariffs. This is an attempt to stop logrolling for local interests and to substitute administrative action in the interest of the country as a whole. A variant of the method was used in setting up AAA and NRA and for the various currency experiments. As a way to speed action and circumvent bloc government, this device—it amounts to a system—may prove the most enduring political result of the New Deal.

Another feature of the New Deal, this time a purpose rather than a method, is visible in the tax bill. As altered by the Senate, it represents one phase of the effort to redistribute wealth. And "a wider distribution" of wealth is one of three steps in reconstruction listed by the President in his book. The others considered necessary were "to eliminate special privilege in the control of the old economic and social structure by a numerically very small but very powerful group," and "to war on crime and graft and build up moral values." Of course, this is a very vague and incomplete picture of the New Deal.

The President does point out that his policy is neither Fascism nor Communism. The one excuse for confusing it with those antagonistic systems is that it also employs economic planning. However, Mr. Roosevelt's book has relatively little to say about planning and gives no chart for the control of industry. In fact, "On Our Way" names no destinations. This fact is likely to irk those who like to look in the back of the book for their answers. But of course Mr. Roosevelt doesn't know where the New Deal will end.

He may have a clearly defined political philosophy of his own. He may desire specific goals. But he cannot say that his goals are the nation's goals. Except in a superficial sense, he did not make the New Deal—it was made by economic and political forces—and he cannot determine its destination.

The President wields vast powers, he can strongly influence America's course, and his book does give some hint of where America is going by its log for the last year. It discloses that reliance is still on persuasion rather than force, on democracy rather than dictatorship, on a reformed capitalism rather than outright socialism.

Yet the new-deal train has moved definitely toward a controlled economy. Perhaps it has moved as far as the passengers desire to go for the present. The destination is still unknown. But it will not be easy to switch from the planning track. America appears headed for more rather than less interference by government in business.

Kindness to Words

FROM England comes a playful suggestion for forming a Society for Preservation of Words. In days when new social organizations are constantly springing into being, this seems not at all a bad idea. It has the advantage that one can join without an entrance fee or annual dues; and it might do really useful work.

Words are constantly being misused. Slight modifications of the significance and employment of most words do not always matter very much. But in the last 400 years the meaning of the word "prevent," for example, has been completely changed in this manner. Whereas formerly it was a synonym for "allow," popular usage has transformed it into directly the opposite. Yet changes of this kind are incidental to the growth and development of a language, and are a sign of vitality and energy.

In some cases, however, a word may be misused with more serious consequences, and it is in these instances that people would do well to be on their guard. Perhaps there is no single term more frequently used in error than the word "tragedy." Nearly every sordid incident is called, in the sensational press, a "tragedy"; nearly every film with a disastrous ending is called a "tragedy"; nearly everything depressing or discouraging is called a "tragedy." Now, whatever tragedy may be, it is neither depressing, nor discouraging, nor sordid. Of all forms of art, it deals with the noblest characters and the noblest actions. The consequence of the misemployment of this word is that there is built up a deep prejudice against tragedy based on a complete misapprehension of its real nature, but which nevertheless does much to prevent modern artists from exploring its possibilities, to the intellectual and æsthetic detriment of the age. If the Society for Preservation of Words could succeed in preserving only this term, it would justify its existence.

Unemployment Insurance

IN THEIR haste to get home to campaign for reëlection it is to be hoped that Congressmen will not jettison the Wagner-Lewis bill which aims at encouraging state laws for unemployment insurance.

Unemployment insurance has lagged in the United States because no one state wished to burden the employers inside its borders with costs which employers in other states escaped. The proposed 5 per cent federal excise tax with its rebate of sums collected by states neatly hurdles this barrier to needed unemployment insurance. On the other hand the federal law would not destroy the laboratory function of states to experiment with different varieties of insurance projects.

In bills that have been before state legislatures this year at least two distinctly different methods of insurance have been advocated; one based on individual plants, the other on all liable employers. If a state took no steps toward insurance legislation then the federal tax would equalize the competition with the most progressive state. The yield of the federal tax could be used for relief measures for the unemployed.

After our experiences of the last four years the need for unemployment insurance would seem self-evident. Yet employers have lobbied vigorously against the Wagner-Lewis bill. Some opponents still believe—or say they do—in rugged individualism. Others foresee an encouragement to idleness. A few profess that the bill will destroy existent private insurance plans. All unite in declarations that at this stage of recovery no further obligations should be thrust upon employers.

Rugged individualism has proved anæmic; the insurance payments are too small and too short termed to promote idleness; private plans exist among only 1-3 of one per cent of all employers; employers never have found a time favorable for social legislation. The danger is that as prosperity returns neither employers nor employees will feel the need for insurance. The 5 per cent levy of the Lewis-Wagner bill may be too high, and some other changes may need consideration. But they should be considered and not merely used as excuses to block unemployment insurance entirely.

Britain Reassesses Disarmament

IF FURTHER evidence were needed of Britain's sincerity in seeking disarmament, it is to be found in her air program for the coming year. Taking the view that an ounce of example is better than a pound of precept, her Government has resisted the demands for large increases in her modest Air Force, while continuing the negotiations for parity in armament. She intends to refrain from building up to European standards as long as there is hope that Europe will scale down its standards to hers.

The moment is a critical one. There is no sign that France will reduce her strength unless her demands for security are satisfied; Italy will not reduce until all reduce; and Germany now enters the field with demands that during the proposed two years' period for investigating the alternatives of abolition of aircraft or parity she should equip herself with fighting machines. Thus, while the whole question of offensive armaments—big guns, tanks, air equipment—is under review there is an immediate danger that to the formidable Air Forces of the heavily armed powers will soon be added a powerful German Air Force, and that the whole of Europe will find itself committed to the maintenance of enormous potential attacking forces. Then, even if parity should be assured, it would be likely to be on the basis of high and provocative expenditure.

Since Britain's island position does not make her immune from air attack, it is not surprising that considerable sections of opinion in that country should demand an increase of her air strength. In spite of her scattered imperial responsibilities, her Air Force is weaker than that of France or Russia, or Italy, or the United States, or Japan. As long ago as 1923 the Committee of Imperial Defense laid it down that fifty-two squadrons were necessary for British security; but she has never reached this standard, and today has only forty-two squadrons.

Much pressure has been brought on the ministry to increase air strength at least up to the former figure, which would still leave Britain numerically weaker than Italy. But the Government had made up its mind. There is to be one additional flying boat squadron for overseas service, the equivalent of one more squadron for the Fleet Air Arm, and only two new squadrons instead of eight demanded for home defense. The Government announces that it hopes to achieve air parity between the principal powers by reduction to the British level rather than by expansion.

While disarmament, then, is still under discussion, the British Government is curtailing expansion to a minimum, though it is obliged to make it clear that it could not always accept a position of continuing inferiority in the air. But it has afforded unmistakable evidence of its sincerity by being willing to hold its hand for the present while negotiations are proceeding. This pacific attitude, it ought to be remembered, has been that of Great Britain ever since the conclusion of the war, when she immediately began the demobilization of her conscript army and has since been content with a regular army, even smaller than that which she had in 1914. She has also reduced her naval forces, and welcomed the coöperation of the United States in coming to an agreement for the limitation of navies. Moreover, in spite of some noisy sections of the press, there is ample evidence that public opinion is overwhelmingly in favor of a policy of disarmament to the lowest possible point compatible with the huge armaments of the European continent. For the present, it is in the air that Britain's defenses are conspicuously weakest, in spite of the high efficiency of the small existing Force. In choosing this critical moment to resist demands for expansion, she has made the best practical contribution to the case for disarmament.

Blooming of the Cherries

BELATED spring is here at last, gay and warm, and betokening growing things. One of this season's finest displays may be seen this month in Washington where thousands of Japanese cherry trees are flowering in magnificent splendor.

More than twenty years ago Mrs. William Howard Taft, then the mistress of the White House, ordered from Japan eighty of the flowering cherry trees. They were planted in Potomac Park. When the Mikado received the news he was so pleased that he sent three thousand trees as a gift from his country to the city of Washington. In March, 1912, they too were set in Potomac Park. For many years they have been blooming regularly in April over a comparatively long period, due to the succession of varieties.

The Yoshino trees, numbering about eight hundred, bloom first. These were named after a certain Japanese mountain widely appreciated in that country for its beautiful blooming trees. The blossoms are of a delicate pastel tint known as "blush" in the silk trade, and they open in all their glory before the leaves appear.

There are also many double-flowering trees with a color range from white to deep rose. Literally translated, their Japanese name is "turning back the carriage to look again." Once a Japanese emperor noticed a very beautiful cherry tree by a Kyoto shrine. He proceeded on his way, but he could not resist the beauty of those gorgeous blossoms; so he had his carriage turned about and went back for a second look.

This fairyland at Potomac Park has twelve species with such fanciful names as "Happiness," "Dawn," "Yellow Gown" and "Snowflakes." A wind or rain causes the petals to fall in a flowery snow that carpets the earth. The whole section is drenched with an unforgettable fragrance. When the blossoms have all fallen, the display is ended; unlike American cherry trees, they do not bear fruit.

These trees betoken friendship. They now represent a friendship that has been maintained despite exclusion acts, naval ratios and other clashes of temperament and policy.

The Casual Day

If April Were a Highroad

If April were a highroad
Winding to the sea,
I'd leave the world of roof and wall,
And gypsy I would be.

I'd follow every hill and turn;
The stars would slumber me;—
If April were a highroad
Winding to the sea.

M. G. C.

IF THE urge to write poetry in the spring were brought before the bar of stern justice—as some say it should be—and we were counsel for defense, we should not bother to go farther than the top of this column for our Exhibit A.

Of course we can't all be gypsies, or poets, even in the spring. And some of us (gypsies and poets will not understand this) are quite content that this is so. Some of us like our stuffy desks, our musty houses, and would have to put up with them even if we didn't. Still we have eyes as keen for April as for the possibility of increased dividends or the probability of dust behind the living-room sofa.

The United States Postmaster-General has decided that furloughs for post office workers are no longer necessary. Mail has increased. Mr. Farley points to this an "an accurate barometer of improved business conditions throughout the country." In fact, as the heavier mail shows, business is getting so good that creditors have begun to think it worth while to start sending out bills again.

President Roosevelt is attempting to dissuade silver advocates from going to extremes. Of course, everybody hoped the economic sackcloth would be found to have a silver lining. But not everybody would have voted to wear the garment inside out.

Activity in its behalf has brought unemployment insurance to attention again. And objectors are heard, who evidently feel that it is something that business can't afford just now. A curious thing about unemployment insurance is when you are conscious of the need of it you can't afford it, but when you can afford it you are likely to forget the need of it. Employers are not the only persons who have opposed it. They line up against it when times are not so good, because they feel they need all their money to buy red ink with. Employees, on the other hand, show a tendency to oppose it when times *are* good because then *they* feel they need all their money to meet the next payment on the new car.

People who are afraid of revolution are like Job in that what they fear has come upon them. At any rate, a writer in the New York Times lists no less than twenty revolutions now under way. Among them: The industrial, cosmological, feminist, air-conditioning, Communist, Fascist, architectural, and so on. Another angle on revolutions—and one that might prove really reassuring to those who seem so afraid of them—is this: Put them all together they spell nothing harsher than evolution, of which nobody seems afraid.

Mr. Blennerhassett Finds a Use for His Money

MR. BLENNERHASSETT stepped out into the warm, moist air of an early spring morning with a sparkle in his eye and whistled a few bars of "Turkey in the Straw." He even essayed a sly step or two.

A phœbe on the ridgepole of the barn flipped his tail and a fat robin halted midway in his run over the soggy lawn to cock an eye at so strange a sight.

Mr. Blennerhassett was on his way to Billbury to bring Mrs. Atkinson and Mr. Prescott, her brother with whom she lived, back to Tyngsbury for their regular weekly stint as host and hostess to the Stowell Antique Society at the 200-year-old Blennerhassett homestead which the society used as a combined clubhouse and museum of Colonial New England antiquities. He had a surprise up his sleeve for them which, in the manner of its turning, was to be as much of a surprise to him as to his friends.

But that, he just now least suspected and as he walked toward the old woodshed that he used for a garage he grinned and patted the right-hand pocket of his coat.

Mr. Blennerhassett swung open the door to the shed and patted the radiator of his car, spick and span with gleaming nickel.

"Well," he said, "you've been a pretty good car."

The engine hummed smoothly to the pressure of his foot and the machine rolled sweetly out of the yard and into the road leading to Stowell, for Mr. Blennerhassett had business there even if it was a matter of a dozen miles or so out of his way.

He fitted snugly into the cushions where he had worn a cozy depression and the balminess of the day invited him to song:

Put on your old grey bonnet
With the blue ribbons on it
And we'll hitch old Dobbin to the shay
Through the fields of clover
We'll ride up to Dover
On our golden wedding day.

At Stowell his business took him rather longer than he expected and at last when he opened the door of the car that stood at the curb his face behind his scraggly beard glowed red, and there was a different look in his eye.

The motor sang and he watched the speedometer climb steadily and easily to fifty and grinned happily as he turned into the Billbury road.

"S'manthy'll sure be surprised," he mused, "ah' Ben—oh, well, I'll tend to him."

Mr. Prescott was on the porch with his unfailing backgammon board in his lap as Mr. Blennerhassett slid up to the curb, and there was an inquiring look in his bright blue eyes that his old friend did not exactly like.

"Well, old step-an'-fetch-it," said Mr. Blennerhassett nudging Mr. Prescott with his knee, "you 'bout ready? Where's S'manthy?"

Mr. Prescott grumbled.

"Look now what y've done. Upset all my men. S'manthy's out in th' back yard hoeing th' pineys. Thought you was—"

But Mr. Blennerhassett clumped off down the steps and made his way to where Mrs. Atkinson was busy with her old-fashioned flower bed.

She straightened up at Mr. Blennerhassett's humrumph and tucked a wisp of silky white hair back of her ear.

"Land of mercy," she gasped, "you give me a start. Late ain't you? We been ready this half hour."

"Well," said Mr. Blennerhassett, "I was to Stowell, an'—"

Mrs. Atkinson smiled approvingly.

"'Spect I know th' reason," she said, and started toward the front gate.

Mr. Blennerhassett strode after her.

"S'manthy, wait, I—"

But she failed to heed him and at the front gate stopped short, and turned to him.

"Oh," she said a little flustered, "I thought."

Mr. Blennerhassett grinned a little sheepishly.

"Well, get your duds on. You too, Ben, an' stop gogglin'."

They were well on the way to Tyngsbury, when Mr. Prescott scratched the little wisp of white whisker under his ear and cleared his throat.

"Heard Si Kent got $8 a cord for your wood," he said.

Mr. Blennerhassett stepped a little harder on the gas.

"Glad he did. I'm satisfied, 'f he is. Good deal all round I sh'd say. He was over last night an' paid me $560 for my share an' I went over t' Stowell this mornin' to get me a new car, one of them with th' knee wheels an' two-tone horns. So I suppose you an' S'manthy's wonderin' why I'm still drivin' th' old car. Runs pretty sweet don't she?"

Mr. Prescott's little blue eyes twinkled.

"Good's ever 's far 's I can see. Never did see any use in buyin' a new car every two, three years. Waste of money says I."

Mrs. Atkinson leaned over from the back seat.

"But you wanted one didn't you, Dan? An' if he wants one, Ben"—she spoke with some asperity to Mr. Prescott—"I don't see's how he shouldn't do's he likes."

Mr. Blennerhassett tooted his horn at a truck and swerved past.

"Don't sound so bad after all," he said. "Does all any horn can do an' I guess 'f it comes to it I can have one of th' new horns put on this car."

"Yes," said Mr. Prescott, "but what 'bout knee wheels? Can't do that, can ye?"

"Don't know's I want to," said Mr. Blennerhassett. "Robbers, that's all they are, Robbers."

Mrs. Atkinson gasped.

"Robbers, how do you mean knee wheels is robbers?"

Mr. Blennerhassett scratched his chin.

"Not wheels—aut'mobile fellers. Know what they wanted to 'low me for this car? Imagine it, $150. The way I've driven it—good's new. I told 'em $250, take it or leave it—an' they left it. Made me mad. Me with $500 odd in cash ready t' trade. Guess not."

Mrs. Atkinson settled back in her seat.

"Don't blame you, Dan. But don't you worry, they'll change their mind. They won't let a cash sale like that get away. Not these days."

Mr. Blennerhassett's face got a little redder.

"Won't do 'em any good."

Mr. Prescott chuckled.

"Look's like t' me y' met your match for once, Dan. Bit of money, $500. Let you can do with it stid of spendin' it for somethin' y' don't need."

Mr. Blennerhassett chuckled in turn.

"An' for once you're right, Ben. So's I found out."

Mrs. Atkinson said complacently:

"Well anyway, Dan, you've got a good lookin' car enough, an' you've still got your $500. That's somethin'."

Mr. Blennerhassett coughed and stammered.

"Well, no, I ain't exactly got it; th' money, I mean."

"What," exploded Mr. Prescott, "you went an' give in after all?"

"No sir," said Mr. Blennerhassett, "guess not. Not when I get my dander up I don't."

Mrs. Atkinson leaned forward again.

"But, Dan, I don't understand."

"Well," said Mr. Blennerhassett, "I went over t' welfare headquarters. I was goin' to give 'em somethin' anyway, an' I was so het up I give 'em th' whole caboodle. An' I ain't sorry."

GEORGE LAWSON.

At the Gate of the Sun

I LIKE to go to sleep to the accompaniment of a lusty roar of some kind outside my bedroom window. A vigorous Swiss waterfall or thundering surf on some good beach are the best of all, but the roar of street traffic is not at all bad, and the best place in all the world to find this particular effect is the central square of Madrid, which is oddly called *la Puerta del Sol*, the Gate of the Sun.

Twice I have made substantial stays at hotels fronting on this most animated square in Europe and my nights of repose have been delightful. Between 11 in the evening and 1 in the morning things are, to be sure, a trifle quiet, as the theaters and cinemas have just opened at 11 and they do not "let out" till toward 1:30. From that hour on until 3 or 4 the roar is at full tide and magnificent beyond description. The vast square is packed with a maelstrom of hurrying or strolling humanity. Automobiles in endless succession weave through the throng headed for the eleven streets that serve as exits. Tram lines crisscross in an inconceivably complicated pattern, for this is the tram center for the whole Spanish capital. The Gate of the Sun is also the subway center of the city.

During at least twenty of each day's twenty-four hours the shrill cries of the women who sell lottery tickets and of the newsboys crying their journals pierce the din. But as I lie comfortably in bed I neither buy journals nor patronize the stalls. I slumber placidly and the more often some particularly shrill cry or violent commotion wakens me the more often comes that delicious sensation of dozing promptly off again.

From 5 to 7 things are again rather quiet as Madrid has finally gone to bed, but these hours are the peculiar property of those whose automobiles are backfiring badly and whose motorcycles will not start. On two recent occasions the explosions have been so sudden and so terrific that I have really thought a revolution had broken out. But these thoughts have been succeeded by a good laugh at my own expense, for I ought to have known my *Puerta del Sol* better.

A single motorcycle can fill the whole region with the most deafening racket for a quarter of an hour and when finally, with a last machine-gun spatter of sharp reports, it starts and tears away (toward the *Calle Mayor* by the sound) one feels like going to the window to wave the knight Godspeed on his mission.

At 7 o'clock the hosers are hosing with their hoses. For two hours every morning the Gate of the Sun submits to the most thoroughgoing bath, by all odds, that any square in the world receives. This is often necessary because of the thick powdery dust that the wind has driven in from the barren Castile plain on which Madrid lies, but necessary or not there is no escape for any portion of the Puerta del Sol from this rigorous morning bath. At this portion of one's slumber the square's roar does indeed resemble that of a Swiss waterfall, for four or five hoses are playing at once, and each with a stream that would disperse an angry mob.

By 9 Madrid is beginning to start another active day, though the shops do not open until 10. The little yellow hornet trams are gathering in swarms. The Metro *entradas* and *salidas* are thronged. The newsboys are shrieking Heraldo de Madrid. The *limpia botas* experts are calling attention of passers-by to their shoes, and lines of automobiles are shuttling to and fro to weave their intricate, eleven-point web.

Another twenty-hour bustle has broken loose upon the shiny pavements of the Gate of the Sun. It presents the spectacle of human activity at its zenith, for this is the nucleus of Madrid, and Madrid is afire with ambition and forward drive.

Some persons raise the point that all this is not Spain and not Spanish, but Madrid, after all, has been the capital of Spain since several decades previous to the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock, and during the whole of this time the Gate of the Sun has been the throbbing heart of that capital

SYDNEY A. CLARK.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

War Lies in the Mind More Than in Arms

HEAVY armaments usually are supposed to breed the fear and suspicion that lead to war. The accepted pacifist view is that nations distrust one another when they go about armed to the teeth, and that to demonstrate your preparedness is a sure way to set the other fellow thinking of a fight. Sometimes, though, it seems as if things don't follow that formula.

During the last few days a huge British fleet has been holding maneuvers in the Leeward Islands, in the West Indies. It is the mightiest fleet England ever has sent across the Atlantic. . . . And yet this demonstration has aroused not a shadow of fear or suspicion in the United States. No one has risen to suggest that these maneuvers mean that England is looking ahead to a war with the United States. . .

Compare that state of affairs with what happened a year or so ago, when the United States fleet held its maneuvers off Hawaii. The whole Japanese nation became alarmed. . . . The two cases are almost perfectly parallel, on the surface. But one passed unnoticed; the other led to an amazing amount of war talk. Why?

Perhaps the answer is that armaments do not, in themselves, cause fear and suspicion, after all. If the national interests of two countries are in conflict, or seem to be, then military demonstration will provoke uneasiness and cause irritation; if fear and suspicion exist to begin with, in other words, fleet maneuvers will bring them out into the open.

But if they don't—if two nations know perfectly well that they are going to live peaceably, side by side, as the United States and England know it—then the admirals can parade their dreadnoughts when and where they please, and no one will think twice about it.—*Union-Gazette* (Port Jervis, N. Y.).

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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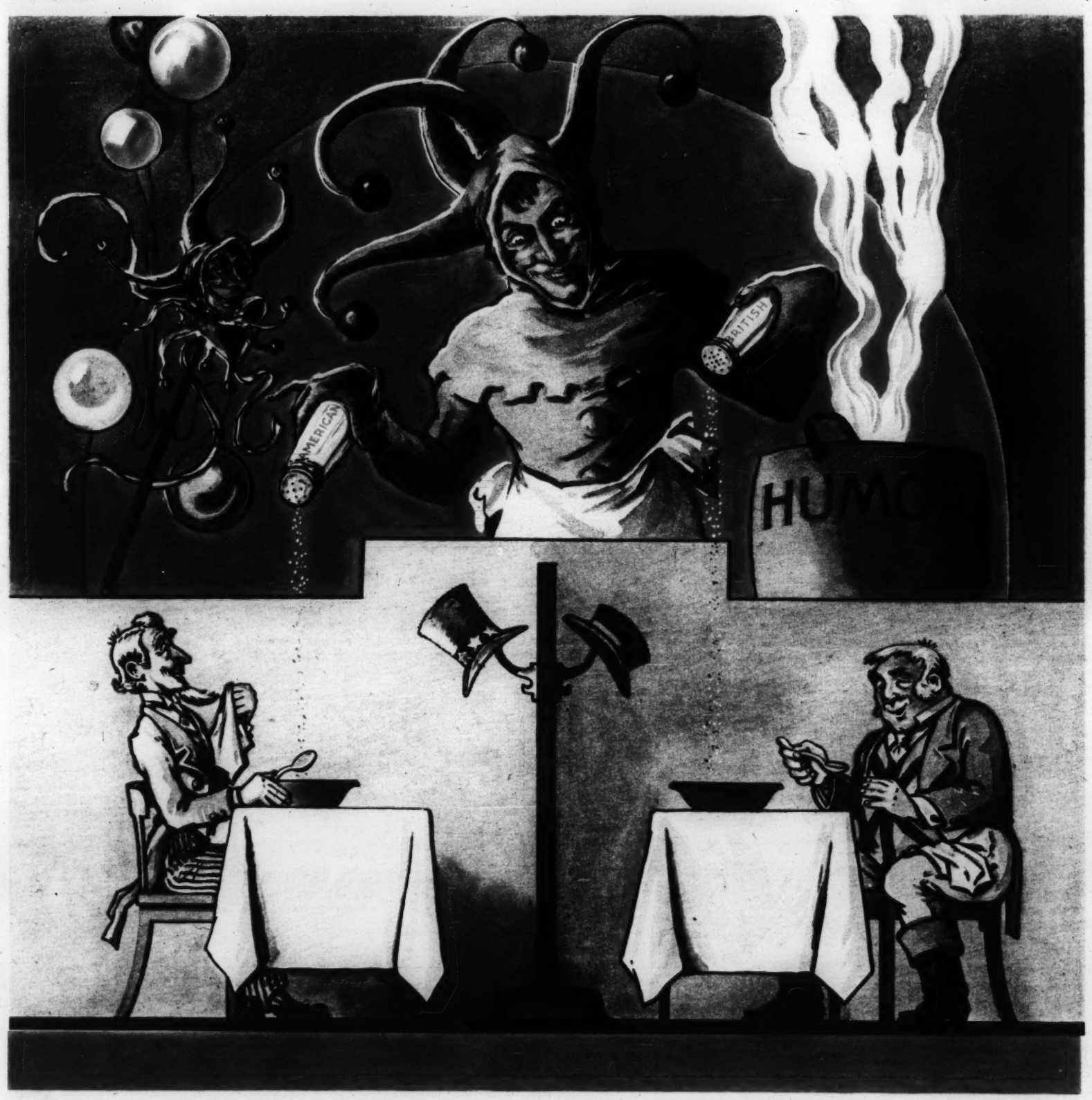


Drawn by C. H. Rinks

Why Do We Laugh?

By Stephen Leacock

IT IS CURRENTLY REPORTED in the press that somebody or other is going to found a college chair of humor. If this is so and if humor gets into the colleges, it will no longer be a laughing matter. The professors will soon take the laugh out of it. A course of fifty lectures on Primitive Fun among the Navajo Indians will send the student back to mathematics with a sense of relief. But if humor is to be made a subject of serious study it is necessary to prepare the public for it. Nor is there any phase of it with which they can better begin than with those broad national comparisons as between the English and the Americans, the French and the Irish which always find a ready hearing.

Now British and American humor, like all other things British and American, descend from a common source. And that common source itself could be traced back to primitive forms of fun in the dawn of civilization. But we don't need to trace it as far as that. So don't let's. Suffice it to say that what we call humor, and the laughter that goes with it, arose as a form of triumph over the smashing or discomfiture of an enemy. The merry "ha-ha" is the oldest form of fun. The savage did it with a tomahawk. In the burlesque shows of today they do it with slap-sticks. But later on, words and speech and writing changed strokes into jokes, and written humor became a part of literature.

Now humor as an element of art and letters made an enormous forward development in the nineteenth century, going far beyond anything ever done before. No "scholar" would admit this. Scholars tell us that Aristophanes was probably the wittiest man who ever lived: so witty that it takes half a page of notes to explain a single one of his jokes. Scholars also say that the humor of Shakespeare is deeper than any other: so deep that you often see no bottom to it. And then, there were also Dante and Milton and John Bunyan and a lot of other fun makers, who keep their readers in a roar.

But for plain, ordinary people the world's humor really begins with such names as Tom Hood and Charles Dickens and Artemus Ward and Mark Twain, and the vast galaxy in which they are only the brightest stars.

Now in this development British and American humor fell apart and followed separate paths. Each grew up in its own environment, and each grew so fast that presently American humor seemed quite a distinct thing from British, as indeed it was. This was partly from its essential nature, and partly a matter of the words and symbols that it used. Here enters the idea of what we call "wit," meaning an expression of humor that turns upon a sudden and unexpected play

Reproduced from The New Yorker

"MUSICAL TRAGEDY—THE FIRST FAINT FUZZ APPEARS UPON THE CHIN OF THE INFANT PRODIGY"

upon words. It offers a contrast between what words seem to mean and what they *do* mean. It involves a sort of triumph over the words themselves, a joke against language. Such in its simple form is the pun.

Ben Battle was a soldier bold
And used to war's alarms
But a cannon ball took off his legs
So he laid down his arms.

So sang Tom Hood, and so sang a myriad punsters. Such also in most cases is the Irish bull, involving not the words exactly but the structure. "The cup of Ireland's misery has been overflowing for years and it's not full yet." But sometimes the Irish bull,—always as some one said, poignant with meaning,—gets away from words and turns upon things. Thus: An Irish gentleman, whose wife was taken ill, wrote a hurried note for a man servant to take to summon a doctor. But before the man had his horse ready the lady was reported much better. The gentleman therefore added a postscript, "My wife being better you need not come."

* * *

All of this verbalism, however, is just a matter of the surface, of the outer form. Left to itself it becomes meaningless and infantile, like the laughter of infants over words that sound alike. Humor itself demands a real meaning, a real contrast and incongruity, not of words, but of life and experience. It is a reflection upon our lives, our human lot, its contradictions, its imperfections as it moves to its inevitable hour. Thus the fundamental humor of *Huckleberry Finn* is the underlying view of life, the contrast between the unsullied outlook of little Huck, and the false values and false estimates of his "superiors." The fundamental humor of Mr. Pickwick is the background of human kindliness, the Christmas fires of Dingley Dell, the merry transit of the stage coach, making music on the highway against which is set in the foreground the fever and fret of daily existence, which then becomes "funny" in its insignificance. Thus does imprisonment for debt, or a trial for breach of promise, change from the grim environment of crime to appear as among life's little ironies.

In Great Britain and in America, thus, humor vastly progressed, but differently in each. Take the mere form of wit. England was a country of classical education, of Latin and Greek for the classes and nothing for the masses. Hence the forms of verbal wit that ran to anagrams, acrostics, and academic sillinesses, and, ultimately and above all, to puns. For two generations puns ran riot in English speech and English books, nor is the last punster dead yet.

Tom Hood wrote whole books full of them. Charles Dickens began with them but shook them easily off. The Rev. Sydney Smith, the famous Canon of St. Paul's, carried them through his earthly existence and presumably kept them permanently.

A pun, if it has some further meaning as well as the clash of words, may be tolerable and even excellent. Thus, when Ben Battle, up above, "lays down his arms," there is absolutely nothing but words. Yet compare Sydney Smith's admonition to his fellow Canons of St. Paul's in their debate on laying down a wooden sidewalk round the cathedral, "Come, gentlemen, lay your heads together and the thing is soon done." This is more than words: there is the humor of the contrasted slowness of the clerical brain and the rapid constructive effort advocated.

But America never took to puns, or never to anything like the same degree as England. There was not enough classical education to supply sufficient silliness. America took to bad spelling as its special funny device. This was because all the people learned to read, which they didn't in England. The spelling book and the spelling bee were great features of American life. Hence bad spelling was a form of exultant triumph over the spelling book. It is all so forgotten now that we hardly enter into it. Look at this, for example,—a choice specimen from Artemus Ward—

"My nabur is mourn harf crazy on the new fangled idea about Sperrets. Sperretooul Sircles is held nitely & 4 or 5 long hared fellers has settled here and gone into the sperrit biznis excloosively."

And now and then can bad spelling amuse us by its comic effect on the eye, by the "rightness" of its phonetics contrasted with the wrongness of its use. For example, Artemus writes: &c for etc.; shese for she's (she is); there 4; Prints Napoleon; and calls the home of Plato and Aristotle "Grease."

All these things, however, were merely on the surface. Underneath, the current of British and American humor ran in parallel but separate currents. In England the basis of humor at the beginning of the nineteenth century was still that of discomfiture and misadventure. Compare Dickens' Pickwickians at the opening of their pilgrimage,—with balking horses, with Mr. Winkle shooting at rooks and hitting the Fat Boys, and Mr. Pickwick entangled in the infantry charge of a sham fight. Dickens later on lifted and refined his humor from mere horseplay and misadventure to the humor of social life and its incongruities. His generation accompanied and followed him.

* * *

This remains, par excellence, the basis of English humor of today. It holds up to our laughter the foibles, follies and contrasts of society by depicting them as they are: not exaggerated, nor distorted, but literally drawn. Truth is its essence, both in written and in graphic art. The point always is that people actually would say, and do say the things that they are made to say. Take as a glorious example a certain picture in the immortal *Punch*, the very mirror and image of England, that appeared just when the great war was ended and when the arts and pursuits of peace were being reorganized and renewed. Here sit two very amateurish-looking sportsmen in a club. One says, "I see you've just reorganized your rifle competition: what kind of scoring did you get?" The other answers, "Oh, perfectly rotten! you see there's been *no serious shooting for four years.*" This is beyond words. A whole philosophical essay on our overvaluation of the trifles of life and our oblivion of its greater things could not say more. To it is added the haunting phrase "serious shooting." Quite so—the *real* shooting, target shooting, not killing men. And the best part of the joke is that no doubt many Englishmen read it, and murmured "Ah, that's very true!"

* * *

Scottish humor, of course, moved off in quite other directions. The Scottish are a grim people living in a country "stern and wild," with the mysticism of the northern mist, living near to death and not afraid of it. They are the only people to whom the devil is a funny character, "old Hornie," a sort of playful comparison. Hence Scottish humor is grim and solitary. Compare this: A Scotsman's wife was dying. She called her husband to the bedside. "I'll ask you one thing," she said, "you'll let mother ride with you to the funeral." "I'll do it for ye," said the sorrowing husband, "but it'll spoil me day." Or this gem of thought, "A Scotsman's wife died, or was at least about to be buried as dead. As the coffin was carried to the graveyard it was bumped against the gate and broken. This resuscitated the woman. She lived for several years more. Then again she died. This time, as the bearers of the coffin approached the gate, the Scotsman lifted a warning hand. 'Steady, lads, steady!'"

It is characteristic of the grimness and sterness of Scottish humor that a Scotsman likes to have a joke all to himself and not share it.

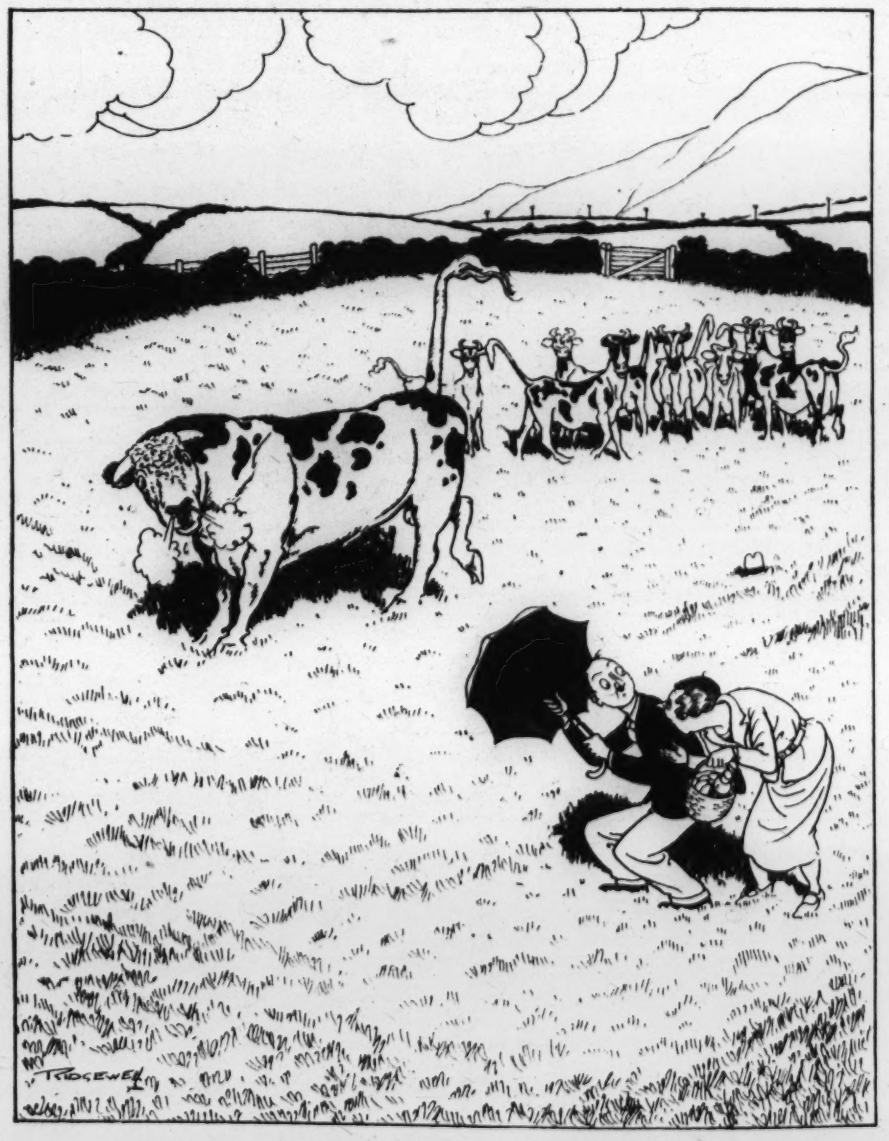
Now American humor found entirely other channels. This is, or was, a new country. It had all to be made. There were in it,—especially in the West,—no ancient monuments, no castles, nothing but mountains and plains and blue sky. A man looking over at Europe from the top of those mountains would see things quite invisible in Europe itself. The man who thus looked was called Mark Twain,—with Artemus Ward and Bret Harte and others standing beside him. This vision made the typical "American humor," the application of the eye of innocence to see things as they *are*, and not as they have been named or valued. Thus Mark Twain could see in this many Old Masters and Old Mummeries of King Arthur's Knights of Chivalry and Kings and all sorts of things. No such solvent as this humor of "irreverence" was ever found for breaking up shams and false appearances. It carried with it, as part of its western equipment drawn from a land of unexplored vastness, the mode of "exaggeration" or terrific "overstatement." All savages and primitives use this. Compare *Jack the Giant Killer* and the *Chanson de Roland* and, if you dare, Milton's *Paradise Lost*. English literature had long since lost this note. America recaptured it again and to a great extent holds it still. Bill Nye once said, "There must be a hundred million rats in the United States," and added, "I am speaking of course only from memory."

* * *

This characteristic was transferred to graphic art,—as in Zimmerman's comic pictures of Negroes with shoes two feet long. Nearly all American comic art still shows it. British comic art is literal.

But the two streams, if parallel, meet as they reach the flood tide of their course. When humor approaches sublimity in its picture of life, where laughter blends with tears, English and American humor are one and the same. The vehicle is different, the thought conveyed the same. Thus the sublime canvas of *Huckleberry Finn* stands as a huge picture of our life, our thought floating onward on the Father of Waters to the sea: and beside it we may place the equally vast canvas of Dickens' *Bleak House*, with the fog falling over Lincoln's Inn, our little lives embedded in its mist.

This underlying unity of our literature is the real tie that binds together England and America, beside which treaties and conventions are but scraps of paper.



Reproduced from The Humorist, London

"THERE YOU ARE, ARTHUR! I SAID YOU'D BETTER BRING AN UMBRELLA"

O'Duffy and His 'Blue Shirts' March On

Ireland's Youth Movement Leader, Organizer of Civic Guards, Proceeds Toward Goal of a United Young Erin Despite Cries of 'Riddance' From de Valera

By The Hon. Mrs. Frances Porter

"GET RID OF THE BLUE SHIRTS," cries Mr. de Valera, and in March, 1934, the Dail in Dublin obediently passes a law forbidding this apparel. But the Senate likes the color and refuses to pass the law. "Then, get rid of the Senate," cries Mr. de Valera, "for has not the I. R. A. (Irish Republican Army) said O'Duffy must go?"

"They call us 'a land of saints and scholars.' Sometimes I wonder if we are not more like a land of scamps and collars." The speaker, a short, florid man, looked with a humorous expression in his eyes at Eoin O'Duffy, who had just been appointed by the Government as Chief Commissioner of the Civic Guard. A merry twinkle in Eoin O'Duffy's blue eyes and a hearty laugh was all the response he vouchsafed.

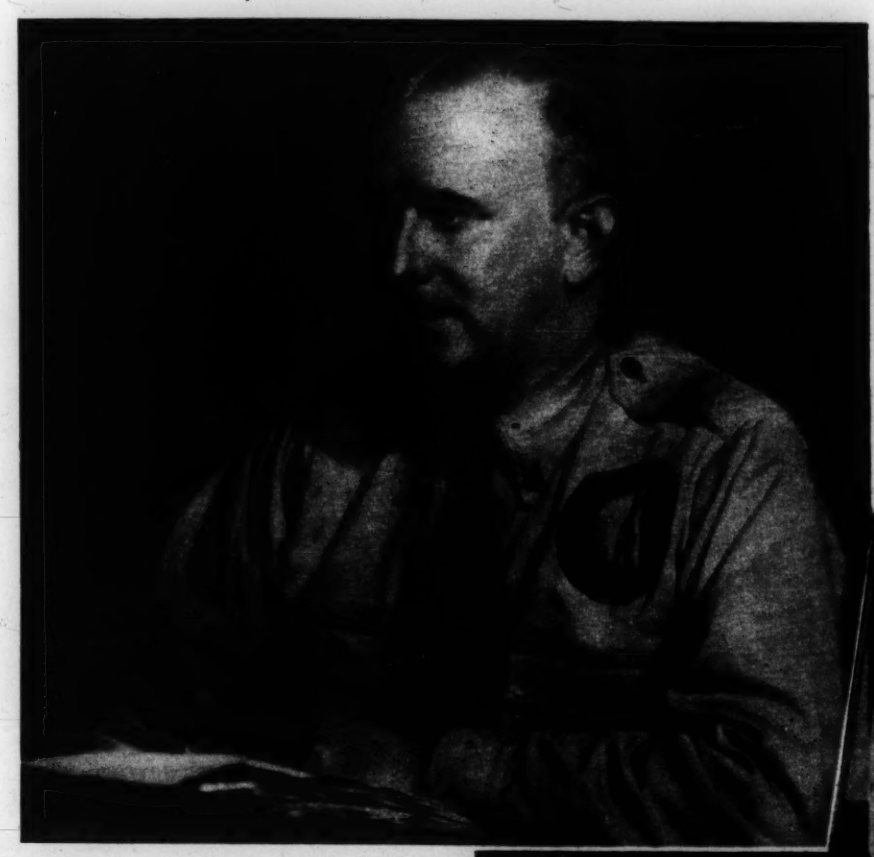
It was in 1922 and the reorganizing of the whole country was imperative. General O'Duffy's immediate task was not an easy one, for it meant the training of the new police force or Civic Guard.

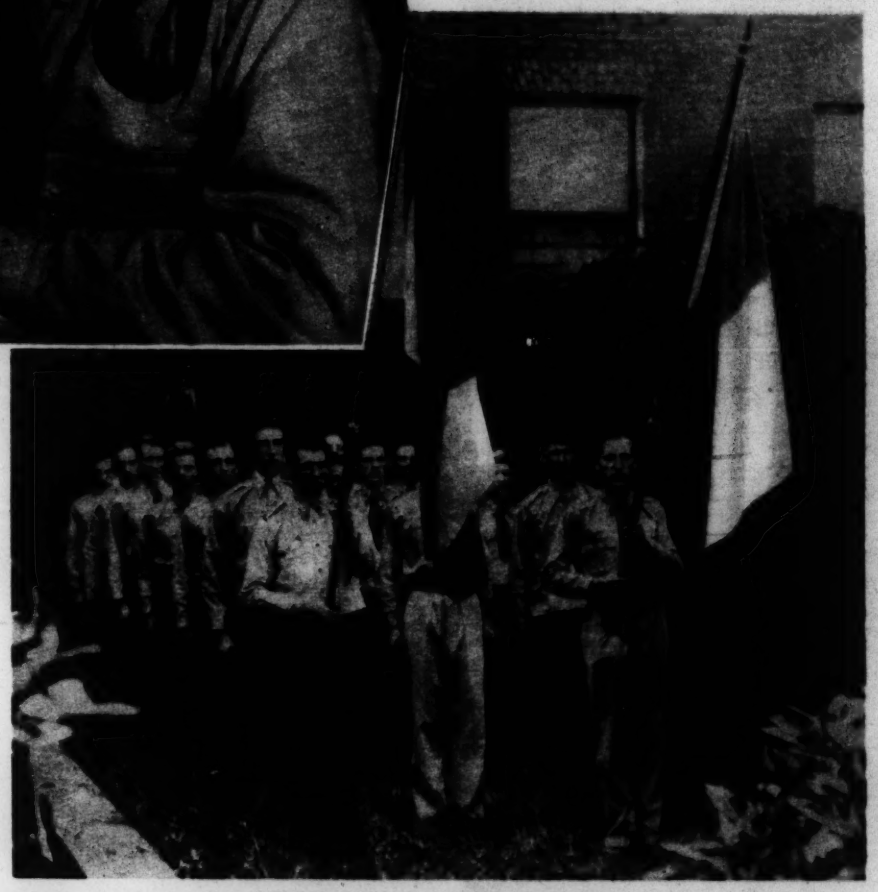
The Sinn Fein section of Ireland had been banded together for years fighting in guerrilla warfare against England. The rising in 1916 had shown the Irish people the impossibility of fighting their hereditary foe in open battle, and so they had resorted to this old-time method of weaker nations—small bands of irregular armed forces harassing the foe. Successful they had certainly been, but at what a cost! The country which for years past had often been proud to hand their circuit judges the "white gloves" symbolizing "No crimes in this neighborhood," now had many sad crimes for which to account. They had on their hands young men, trained, as the Irish painter, Sean Keating, once said, "to think the killing of one's fellow man a sport."

* * *

Army discipline, as generally accepted, was unknown. Officers and privates had too often held hands while "on the run" from the English for the regulation relationship to exist between them. It was not unusual when one visited a general in those days and asked, "Can I see General Blank?" to have the orderly in charge call to his general, "Are you there, Mick? There's someone to see you." To the onlooker it seemed as though the army at that time consisted principally of privates and generals, and the privates appeared to be in the minority, but all needed strict disciplinary training.

From such chaos an efficient, well-disciplined and respected police force must be derived, and General O'Duffy was well qualified for his new work.





LEADER OF IRELAND'S BLUE SHIRTS

Upper Picture: Gen. Eoin O'Duffy at His Desk. Lower: Group of Dublin Blue Shirts About to Start on Parade From Headquarters (Wide World).

Wide World

GENERAL O'DUFFY SPEAKS

Blue Shirts' Leader Addressing Gathering of Followers at Cork

He was an Ulsterman, the son of a Monaghan farmer. He had received a good education, and trained as an engineer and an architect; he had served before the 1916 rising as both district and county surveyor. In appearance, he was powerful and athletic, with hair of a dark, reddish color, brushed straight back off his forehead, eyes that were keen, and a stirring voice. In addition to being a good athlete himself, he was always much interested in the Gaelic Athletic Association, and did much to help increase the Irish enthusiasm for national games. In 1928 he was instrumental in having the Irish team compete in the Olympic Games in Amsterdam, and as president of the Athletic and Cycling Association, he took the Irish Olympic team to Los Angeles in 1932. A well-disciplined man and a good organizer himself, he expected his followers to be the same.

Cases of drunkenness were severely dealt with in the Civic Guard, and it was not long before Ireland had one of the finest police forces to be found anywhere, a force which included Irishmen of different creeds and classes. He once said to the writer, "The Civic Guard includes all kinds; I have even the son of a Protestant bishop in the force."

* * *

General O'Duffy believed in reading good literature, and reading matter of this kind was supplied to his men. He expressed himself as grateful to have copies of The Christian Science Monitor in each of the 900 police barracks he had founded throughout the country.

In 1924 General O'Duffy was made General Officer commanding the forces. He rendered the same efficient service here and brought out the same discipline he had engendered in the Civic Guard.

In 1933, Mr. de Valera, probably under the command of his unruly I. R. A., felt it was safer to dismiss General O'Duffy from the Civic Guard. When the Army Comrades Association heard he was free from the ties which bind a civil servant, they sought General O'Duffy with the request that he take charge of this association and use his organizing ability in their service. He accepted this responsibility, and here the same thing took place that always resulted when Eoin O'Duffy was in charge—an orderly array of facts and a group of well-disciplined men—for he was a leader, and a leader is one who is followed.

The Sinn Fein section of young Ireland had grown up amid tales of excitement, of fighting for a cause—if need be dying for it. They had heard talk of a better Ireland, a richer Ireland, a freer Ireland; and now they were not free at all. Goods were getting more and more expensive and almost impossible to buy. It was all right to do without things when one was fighting for a cause; then one willingly sacrificed; but now the out and out Republican Party was in power, and where were the promised riches, freedom and betterments?

* * *

Then Eoin O'Duffy became the leader of the association. Everywhere the talk of blue shirts and an adventurous chief was heard. The youth of the country began to look in his direction. Blue Shirts? What were they? Black Shirts, Brown Shirts—shirts were the symbols of youth's opportunity in other countries; why not in their country, too? One by one these young Sinn Feiners turned to this new youth movement.

In talking with these young people, one must be impressed with the feeling that here is something hitherto unheard of in Ireland. They really know all sides of Irish history. There is nothing narrow in their vision; while loving the good, they are awake to their country's failings.

Speaking of this change, one young Blue Shirt said, "We are starting afresh, starting with a new vision of a united young Ireland. We are leaving recriminations behind. We want to win on a fair basis, to gain our followers on a constructive program, and not by hitting our opponents, dragging in past misdeeds and mistakes. We are leaving old enemies and hates to the past and striving for something newer and better, a united Ireland, at peace with itself, with England, and with the rest of the world."

There is another class drawn from the old Unionists, those young people whose parents had looked on themselves as English. The ten years of peaceful government under Mr. Cosgrave had plucked the Anglo-Saxon feathers out of these young people's wings. Many of them began to think in terms of Ireland. Their mothers and fathers had been taught only English history, but these young people had begun to learn something of their own history and culture, to read their own beautiful legends and folklore, and to learn of their own wonderful heroes.

Heroes! Every young person loves a hero, and slowly, they, too, began to turn toward Eoin O'Duffy. They heard of his many picturesque escapes from would-be assassins and imprisonment, of his clean record as an Irishman, and they felt that here was a hero, indeed.

One of these ex-Unionist young women said of him, "One feels he would expect the best from his followers and get it. He is a leader one would do or die for, because one feels one can trust him."

Is it any wonder that General O'Duffy, the leader, or to give him his official title, "Director General," has been able to bring about the amalgamation of all parties in southern Ireland with the exception of Mr. de Valera's party and the rapidly diminishing Labor Party?

Baseball—A Perennial; Blooms Early

Old Man Winter "Strikes Out" as America's Great National Game Opens Its Professional Season While Sandlots All Over Country Teem With Amateur Activity

By Edwin M. Rumill

BASEBALL IN TWO LANGUAGES

Upper Picture—Griffith Stadium During a 1933 World Series Game Between New York Giants and Washington Senators (Wide World). Lower—An Opening Game of the Baseball Season in Japan. Can You Read the Score Board? The Expressions on the Faces of the Spectators Are Interesting (Keystone).

SPRING IS HERE AT LAST—Mr. Robin is singing his serenade and rising young athletes are digging up the corner lots with their spiked shoes. Horsehide covered "pellets" whistle through the atmosphere and occasionally crash through a kitchen window. The neighborhood's most popular youngster is the one whose father presented him with a ball and bat. Yes, baseball is here once more.

It's natural at this time of the year for Americans to "warm up the old arm" that was kept idle by other diversions and winter snows. Whether one is 15 or 50, the thrill is always the same. The crack of the meeting of ball and bat is added assurance that lazy summer days are just ahead.

Almost a century ago, before the people of this country really knew how to play, it occurred to Maj.-Gen. Abner Doubleday of the United States Army that this enterprising nation needed a national game; the sort of pastime that Languid Luke, the village loafer, could discuss on equal terms with James Oliver, the banker; a sport that would enhance interest in a common bond of friendliness. Out of this perception developed the national sport of the United States—baseball.

No doubt General Doubleday envisaged a day when baseball might win such a high degree of popularity that it could operate with financial success in the larger cities. Little did he surmise the tremendous wave of enthusiasm which eventually would sweep the country, making baseball a million-dollar enterprise. Nor did he envisage the rise of such baseball stars as A. G. Spalding, John McGraw, Ty Cobb, Honus Wagner and Christy Mathewson.

Baseball has progressed through many changes since General Doubleday had his idea back in 1839. The length and weight of the bat, the size and composition of the ball and the distance from the pitchers' box to home plate, have all been altered. The game struggled through generations, fought over rule changes, endured scandals and a players' war before major league clubs could be conducted on a paying basis with any degree of consistency.

The National League was founded in 1876 and functioned for nearly 25 years before the American League took form. There was a great upheaval at the beginning of the twentieth century when the junior circuit usurped the assumed rights of the older organization. The warfare that resulted continued for years and threatened baseball's very existence. But the league game gained back lost confidence and grew slowly and steadily. Each component part became far more prosperous than the original National League had ever been.

During this period of strife, the World Series was born. Barney Dreyfuss of the Pittsburgh Nationals was the instigator of the event in 1903 in the face of strenuous opposition from his fellow club owners. The "classic" was not firmly established until 1905, however, for in 1904 the New York Giants won the senior league pennant but haughtily refused to recognize the challenging American victors. Despite this retarding incident, its expansion, beginning the following year, has made it universally the greatest series in the realm of sport.

Financially, the major league game reached its peak approximately four years ago. The more prosperous club owners paid their leading performers exorbitant salaries. Colonel Ruppert, New York Yankee owner, paid Babe Ruth, the game's most colorful player, a salary exceeding that of the President of the United States. Old-timers sat back in their chairs and predicted that such extravagance could not continue. They were correct.

Overnight a slump hit baseball—the same as it struck the entire nation. Club owners slashed salaries and curtailed expenses in every possible way. There were exceptions, as in the case of the Boston Red Sox. This organization was extremely fortunate in introducing Thomas A. Yawkey, a young millionaire sportsman and former Yale athlete, into the American League. His enthusiasm is tremendous and his support toward building up a winning ball club is unstinted.

Men with the means of Ruppert and Yawkey are rare indeed, however. Less fortunate clubs lost money in an alarming fashion until it was necessary to call for help. Many attribute this slackening of interest in baseball to the increasing popularity of football; and while I am convinced that the gridiron game is partly responsible, it too has felt the falling off in attendance through the depression period.

Outstanding individual play is far more prevalent on the diamond than on the cleat-marked turf of the football field. Baseball demands specialization. To reach the zenith of major league stardom, the athlete must spend years of training on the sandlot and minor league diamonds.

During the past World Series I made the acquaintance of an attorney of Pittsburgh, Penna. Since boyhood this gentleman has been a close student of baseball, although unable to take an active part. He said to me, "One reason why baseball has always been my favorite sport is because the little fellow has just as good a chance as the big one. Some of the greatest players ever developed could be mistaken in appearance for the bat boy. For this reason alone I do not believe baseball will ever be replaced as the national sport of our country."

Professional baseball has done a great deal to promote the game among the amateurs in schools, colleges and on the sandlots, where young athletes build their foundations for the future; but there is still room for more encouragement.

The National and American Leagues annually could donate a fund to be distributed into the athletic departments of colleges and high schools, for the express purpose of aiding the future development of the sport. Some of the old-time players could be given an opportunity at coaching positions. Unlimited interest would be created among the boys. The youngsters would be schooled in the correct knowledge of baseball and from their midst would come many a good professional. Given the urge and interest, they will respond.

Let us journey for a moment across the Pacific Ocean to Japan. Twenty-five years ago baseball was hardly more than a word to the Japanese. Perhaps some understood it was a game, but few knew how it was played.

Today baseball is considered the national sport of the Nipponese. Since it was first introduced to the people in 1910, it has grown far more rapidly than it did in North America. It is not uncommon to see 50,000 or 60,000 spectators at a championship college game, which easily surpasses attendances in this country. Why has the game developed so rapidly? Because the people of Japan are back of it and are determined to make it a success.

Baseball has spread over the entire world and is played in nearly every country where the climate permits. Sports promoters on the island of Cuba have sought for a number of years to get a major league club to come there and conduct its spring training. This proposition is being considered; but the chief hindrance is the boat trip to and from the United States. Unless more than one club established its training base on the island it would be impossible for a team to play the exhibition games that are such an important portion of pre-season practice.

Only yesterday, all 16 teams in both major leagues embarked upon the 1934 campaign, which promises to give the "fans" plenty to talk about. Only one team can reach the peak; and it is the ever-present possibility that a "dark horse" may upset all predictions that makes the game so intensely interesting.

Ewing Galloway

HERE ARE "BIG LEAGUERS" IN THE MAKING

The Back Yards, the Sand Piles, the Empty Lots of the Nation, Furnish the Raw Material Which Later Enters Into the Making of Professional Baseball Players.

The Brain Trust: Who's Who and Why

'Guest Artists' in Administration's Program of Recovery Furnish a Roster That Reads Like the Faculty Directory of Any Leading American University

By Erwin D. Canham

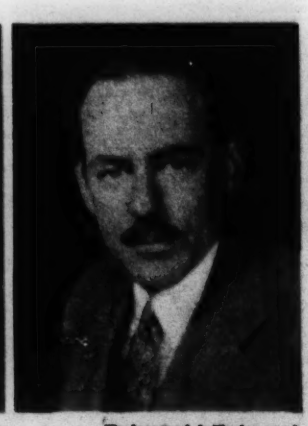
Underwood & Underwood
MORDECAI EZEKIEL
Expert on All Problems Relating to Agriculture.

Wide World
JEROME N. FRANK
Serves the AAA in Its Difficult Task of Enforcement.

Kaiden-Keystone
ADOLF A. BERLE, JR.
Viewed as a World Authority on the Modern Corporation.

Acme
RAYMOND MOLEY
One of the Original Members of the Brain Trust.

Keystone
REXFORD G. TUGWELL
Only One Left of the Original Brain Trust Group.



Underwood & Underwood
DEAN G. ACHESON
He Went Out of the Treasury When Morgenthau Went In.

THE BRAIN TRUST, you may say, has been getting a great deal too much publicity. You are right. But, just because the whole subject has been clouded over by many and conflicting words, shall we try to stand objectively at one side and let a stream of cool, refreshing fact flow through our stuffy nation-wide debating halls? We can be, as it were, a footnote to Dr. Wirt, and a supplement to the congressional investigation.

"What is the Brain Trust?"

The name was first applied to President Roosevelt's pre-convention and campaign research group, well-equipped diggers into facts and situations. A glorified secretarial staff. But the term is now used to describe the left-wing reformers in the Administration, and has been loosely tacked upon scores of widely different individuals in Washington.

"Why did it originate?"

Because, faced with unprecedentedly complex conditions, and feeling the need of a careful overhauling of national policies, Mr. Roosevelt got together a much larger and better-informed group of research assistants than any of his predecessors. They, too, had brain trusts. Presidents Wilson, Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover were surrounded by research advisers. But they remained largely in anonymity. President Roosevelt lets names and functions be known, and appoints some of his researchers to positions in the Departments.

"How did the radical connotation, or second meaning of Brain Trust, come about?"

Because the Roosevelt Administration has attracted or recruited a number of active and original thinkers, young or old, who put into words and statutes the reforms they and others have been preparing for decades. They are capable and zealous reformers, and there are no instances of their having overstepped their nominal chiefs. They are doing jobs given them by the President or cabinet officials. They are often practical men, and generally the spearhead of reform in their particular field, which may be farming or mining or railroading or industry or commerce.

"Is the Brain Trust a definite body, does it meet, has it any unity?"

Emphatically, no. These more or less left-wing individuals have the usual lack of cohesion of liberals and reformers. Where four are gathered together, there are five different points of view expressed.

"Who's who in the Brain Trust?"

Original Group:

LOUIS MCHENRY HOWE was Franklin D. Roosevelt's original brain trust. He took that job nearly a quarter of a century ago, when he became the young Albany legislator's private secretary, and ever since has been the principal Roosevelt dynamo, leg man, and strategist. A former newspaper man, he has built up redoubtable political sense, intuition, and critical faculty in policy making. His deep-lined, shadowy face slips in and out of the limelight easily. He lives in the White House, and is an alter ego for the President. He was laid up when the air-mail contracts were canceled. Introduced many of the early brain-trust members to Mr. Roosevelt.

RAYMOND MOLEY was the head of the campaign researchers, still is very close to the President despite retirement to a New York editorial chair. Was most famed and publicized member of the brain trust. His expertness in crime problems brought him into contact with Louis Howe, and then Mr. Roosevelt. Possesses remarkable analytical and unifying ability. A sort of superlative copy editor for national policies. Could take the raw materials of a policy, whip them into shape. His usefulness declined with excessive publicity and the giddy trip to the London Economic Conference. Nobody has filled his shoes. A Professor Moley has since seemed more than once to be badly needed.

REXFORD GUY TUGWELL, only surviving member of the original group to hold office, is most venturesome and most disliked of the entire group. A well-known teacher of economics, he jumped at the chance to apply his theories practically. Most handsome member of the charmed circle, best dressed. Not so young as he looks. Suffers under the handicaps of having visited and discussed Russia, and once in extreme youth of having written a poem saying: "I shall roll up my sleeves —make America over." Regarded as chief devil by conservative opponents; by those who know him is said to be fairly orthodox, and miscast in his popular rôle.

ADOLF A. BERLE JR., boy prodigy years ago at Harvard, now Mayor LaGuardia's right-hand man. Like his two colleagues, Moley and Tugwell, he excels at whipping together a policy. Outstanding world authority on the modern corporation. Helped in railroad, banking securities, NRA legislation. Now consulted but rarely, yet he carries out new-deal policies in municipal reform.

CHARLES W. TAUSSIG, molasses executive, nephew of the Harvard economist, but suffering under a reflected academic reputation. Helped formulate Cuban policy, stock market policy. Practical business man without a single college degree. Took no job.

HUGH S. JOHNSON, brigadier-general, retired, lent by Bernard S. Baruch to campaign brain trust, became very useful in studying and sketching policy over wide fields. Indefatigable spade worker. Sound economist. Hailed as a "practical man" when he was called to head the NRA, which he helped organize. First got into news as NIRA was being drafted. Most surprising promotion of whole story, worthy of Horatio Alger Jr.

This pre-inauguration list rounds out with such men as Mr. Roosevelt's law partners and associates, Basil O'Connor and Justice Samuel I. Rosenman of New York; Donald Richberg, Chicago lawyer, on labor questions; former Representatives Swager Sherley and Lewis Douglas, on federal reorganization and economy, and many others who follow.

Pattern for Revolution:

But the original brain trust does not interest Dr. Wirt and the conservative critics; they are perturbed by the "advanced" thinkers sprinkled through the Administration. Take them by departments, beginning significantly with:

Agriculture:

HENRY A. WALLACE, whose "America Must Choose" set off the recent fireworks. Probably the greatest enemy of regimentation, revolution, and Communistic aims in the entire Administration. A Sunday school teacher, profoundly religious and idealistic. His warnings against regimentation were twisted in the Wirt pamphlet into plans and predictions. Known by close observers as one of the soundest, most sincere men in America. Definitely destined for great things. Yet an early brain truster, a close confidant of the President still, and positively *in control* of that alleged hive of revolution, the AAA. Dr. Tugwell is his subordinate, in name and fact.

CHESTER C. DAVIS, associate administrator of that flaming AAA, 47 years of age, a quiet, orthodox farmer, school teacher, editor. Knows that rescue of American farming requires drastic means. But, like Secretary Wallace, objects to compulsory crop control.

MORDECAI EZEKIEL gets abuse from Congress chiefly because of his name, which happens to be an old southern one, famous in Richmond for a century, and his astounding method of determining the cycle of hog prices by logarithms. Congress ridicules this scheme, and speakers get great gallery laughs by quoting Dr. Ezekiel, but his method works! Appointed by President Coolidge, is a useful expert on all agricultural problems.

LOUIS BEAN and GARDINER C. MEANS are, with Ezekiel, the nucleus of planning and coördinating, in the agricultural experiments. The first was born in Lithuania, the second came from an ancient New England family. They are typical of the diverse alliance which is operating the New Deal. For ten years Bean has been working as a farm economist in the Department of Agriculture. Means most distinguished himself by collaborative work on "The Modern Corporation" with another Brain Truster, like him the son of a Congregational minister, Adolf A. Berle. Such men are probably the most extreme thinkers in Washington officialdom!

JEROME N. FRANK gets much credit as a radical, but his record shows very little of it. He has practiced law in Chicago for many years, was a member of Mayor Dever's "kitchen cabinet," and a specialist in corporate reorganizations. His bright, hard, active mind shrinks at no venturesome plan, and his legal skill serves the AAA well in its difficult task of enforcement. Is a family friend of Emma Goldman, which probably dooms him in all conservative eyes.

WILLIAM I. MYERS and HERMAN OLIPHANT, two able professors who ran the Farm Credits Administration, under Henry Morgenthau. He took Professor Oliphant to the Treasury with him, leaving Professor Myers—who was a Cornell colleague and contributor to the Warren-Pearson theory of the commodity dollar. No evidences of radicalism.

DR. FREDERIC C. HOWE, veteran liberal, who appropriately got the job of Consumers' Counsel to the AAA. As a doughty crusader for lost and hopeless causes for many decades, Dr. Howe has been in and out of office all his life, municipally and nationally, and was Woodrow Wilson's Commissioner of Immigration for the port of New York, but he entered the Roosevelt Administration only as champion of the consumer. Not in a position to promote a revolution, even if he wanted to.

Leaving one hotbed, Agriculture, we must jump directly to Prof. Felix Frankfurter's protégés, declared by the latest prophets of revolution to be the real plotters. They are scattered up and down the Administration. This is the crux of the whole argument. Look at them:

JEROME N. FRANK, listed in the foregoing.

JAMES M. LANDIS, Federal Trade Commissioner, young Bostonian who wrote —and now administers—the Securities Act. An up and coming young lawyer, but hardly rated as a red in Cambridge.

THOMAS G. CORCORAN, RFC lawyer who helped draft the stock exchange regulation bill, and may have been the man who pulled Dr. Wirt's leg, for he is a rollicking Irishman who played practical jokes on more than one person in that wise last summer.

BEN COHEN, collaborator of the two above.

DEAN G. ACHESON, former secretary to Mr. Justice Brandeis, nominated by Professor Frankfurter as a good lawyer, but who got by mistake into the Under-Secretaryship of the Treasury. Went out when Secretary Morgenthau came in, because he was too conservative!

DAVID LILIENTHAL is the able legal mind behind the Tennessee Valley Authority.

NATHAN R. MARGOLD does the vital legal work for Secretary Ickes, which involves the Interior Department, public works, and oil conservation and control.

HERBERT FEIS was sent by Professor Frankfurter to former Secretary of State Stimson as a sound economist; he was waiting for the New Deal when it came.

MR. ACHESON, and WILLIAM SOTHERLAND, THOMAS G. CORCORAN, LLOYD LANDAU, ALGER HISS, DONALD HISS and PAUL FREUND make up the amazing list of former secretaries to Justices Oliver Wendell Holmes and Louis D. Brandeis who

(Continued on Page 14)

Wanted—A Tariff With 'Knee Action'

America Faces Great Difficulties Either in Proposals for Restoration of International Economic Coöperation or Adoption of Policy of Rigorous Self-Containment

By Raymond L. Buell

President of the Foreign Policy Association

THE FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION and the World Peace Foundation have recently published a World Affairs Pamphlet by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, entitled "America Must Choose." The Secretary's discussion is probably the most remarkable utterance so far made by any official spokesman for the New Deal. He frankly points out that at the present time the Government is merely sparring for time. It is paying millions of dollars a year to induce farmers to withdraw land from production until the American people make up their minds whether this withdrawal should be made permanent or whether an attempt should be made to restore international markets where the American farmer may again dispose of his goods.

The first alternative is to restore international economic coöperation; the second is to adopt a policy of rigorous self-containment. Both of these alternatives present great difficulties.

The alternative of self-containment, according to Secretary Wallace, means the permanent withdrawal of from 40,000,000 to 100,000,000 acres of farm land. And the question inevitably arises: What disposition can be made of the American farmer thus compelled to abandon his land and what new outlets can be found for the Negro workers in the cotton fields of the South?

The drastic reorganization of the American economic system which a policy of self-containment would require could be carried out in a short time only by dictatorship.

In Secretary Wallace's opinion, a self-containment dictatorship would mean disappearance of the robust individualism which has characterized America in the past. Mr. Wallace states:

"I would hate to live in a country where individual thought is punished and stifled, and where speech is no longer free. Even if the strictest nationalist discipline reared for us here at home exclusively a towering physical standard of living, I would consider the spiritual price too high. I think, too, that this would be pretty much the temper of the rest of the country; but there is no telling. A rampant nationalist feeling grows by what it feeds on, and it swells to unpredictable proportions with marvelous speed. Once it gets going headlong it puts down objection brutally; and the speed of the march is thus accelerated."

* * *

While self-containment thus involves grave consequences, the alternative of international economic coöperation also presents serious difficulties. If the United States is to increase its exports of manufactured goods and agricultural products, it would be necessary to admit imports; otherwise the exports are merely given away.

An increase of imports, however, means competition to American business which hitherto has enjoyed the protection of a high tariff. A number of business men assert that the national recovery program has increased their costs of production more than ever, and that tariff protection against cheap labor of foreign countries not operating under the NRA is imperative.

Two answers are given to this argument. The first is that the depreciation of the dollar has increased the cost of imports to the United States more than 60 per cent and thus constitutes an excessive form of protection. The second answer is that, admitting that socially desirable businesses in the United States deserve protection from unfair competition abroad, there are many cases where the American tariff could be reduced with real social advantage.

The Committee on Commercial Policy, sponsored by the Foreign Policy Association and the World Peace Foundation, recently declared:

"In many instances the present tariff constitutes a tax upon the American people as a whole for the protection of specially favored groups. Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel, economic adviser to the Department of Agriculture, recently stated that only 8,000,000 out of 50,000,000 gainfully occupied workers in 1929 had been employed in industries which received any direct benefit from the existing tariff. President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress of Feb. 8, 1934, called attention to the statement that the sugar tariff annually cost the American people $200,000,000, while the value of the annual output of the domestic sugar interests protected by this tariff is only $60,000,000.

"Two even more extreme examples may be cited. A 90 per cent duty is imposed today upon the importation of embroidered linen handkerchiefs. Nevertheless, only 90,000 such handkerchiefs were produced within the country during 1931 in comparison with 2,266,000 which were imported. Similarly, in order to protect an olive oil industry providing only 2 per cent of the total domestic consumption, American consumers paid out in 1931 over $5,000,000 in duties, or the equivalent of $17 a gallon on the amount locally produced.

* * *

"Ostensibly the tariff is to 'protect' American industries. But a form of protection which requires the exclusion of foreign goods needed to pay for our exports defeats its own end by penalizing efficient industries in order to maintain inefficient units. As a consequence the American people have been forced to reduce their standard of living to protect groups which should be more profitably occupied elsewhere."

OBSCURED

Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges

The issue is not between protection and unrestricted international competition. The real issue is between a tariff policy providing the greatest social protection to the American people as a whole and a tariff which protects inefficient minorities at the expense of agriculture and industry which produce in excess of domestic requirements.

The real difficulty in changing the American system is political. Hitherto tariff rates have been fixed by Congress as a whole. Individual congressmen, however, are subject to enormous pressure from local economic interests desiring protection, and congressmen have repeatedly traded votes for the purpose of bringing about an increase in duties, with little or no attention to the interests of the country as a whole. Under the American system of government, is it possible for Congress to subordinate local considerations and take an enlightened view of the interests of the great majority of the people of the country?

Fundamentally, this is a question for American public opinion to decide. Secondly, if the United States reduces its tariff, does it follow that the other governments of the world would adopt more enlightened policies? Europe today is the scene of trade wars; while Japan is struggling to dominate the textile markets of the world by means of depreciated currency and child labor.

In view of increased production abroad, is there any possibility of recovering the American export market for wheat? The hope is expressed that a reciprocity policy will enable the United States to bring these other nations to terms; but there is grave danger that a policy of tariff bargaining, unaccompanied by a policy of political appeasement, will merely involve the United States in a series of trade wars. From this standpoint, it is important for the United States not only to reduce its tariff but also to join the World Court and to press for the conclusion of a disarmament agreement. These rather random observations concerning the difficulties of international economic coöperation also suggest the following questions:

1. If it is desirable to reduce the tariff, from which industries should protection be withdrawn?
2. Should the Government make any provision to relieve the condition of workers unemployed as a result of such tariff reduction?
3. Should Congress attempt to reduce the tariff and fix schedules by an act of legislation?
4. Or should the President be authorized by Congress to reduce the tariff with the advice of the Tariff Commission?
5. Should the United States reduce its tariff without regard to the tariff policy of other nations?
6. Or should the United States make tariff reduction dependent upon concluding reciprocity agreements?
7. Does retention of the most-favored-nation clause offer an adequate safeguard that tariff bargaining would not lead to new trade wars?
8. What is the relation of world political organization to economic cooperation?

Archæology Speaks for the Bible

Excavations Over Great Areas in Near East Uncovering Incontrovertible Evidence of the Authenticity of Much Scriptural Narrative Held Up to Doubt by Critics

By Albert F. Gilmore

University of Pennsylvania Museum

REMOVING THE ACCUMULATION OF CENTURIES FROM THE STANDING EVIDENCE OF AN HISTORICAL PAST
Picture Shows a Famous Wall of Nebonidus at Ur on the Southwest Side of Ziggurat Where Excavations of an Extensive Nature Have Been Carried On.

THE REFUSAL TO ACCEPT many incidents related in the Holy Scriptures as anything more than mythology, or at best as mere tradition, is fast going out of fashion. Skepticism as to the historical accuracy of the Bible stories is disappearing and this is due largely to the marvelous work that has been performed during the last half century by archæologists from many lands, laboring over a front of some 3500 miles in the region popularly known as the Near East.

Expeditions have been sent forth by the great universities of America and Europe and by organizations founded for the sole purpose of promoting the exploration of ancient ruins; other groups, imbued by the same purpose, have gone out by or with the sanction and authority of responsible governments.

The work of exploration has been carried on with utmost care and often under great hardships. Weeks and months, if not years, of labor have sometimes been expended in the proof of a single incident of the Scriptures and often these efforts have been rewarded to the utmost satisfaction of the archæologist.

In the aggregate, the result of this research has been fourfold: the establishment beyond peradventure of doubt of the authenticity of much of the Bible narrative; correction of erroneous conclusions commonly held regarding dates of important events in the history of the Hebrew race; assurance of the upward trend in the unfoldment of the true concept of Deity; the gaining of valuable information as to the customs, artistry and social life of ancient peoples.

All will agree that these are important results, in fact priceless, when it is realized that mankind's greatest need and most precious possession has been, is, and ever will be accurate and definite knowledge of God.

* * *

Outstanding are the discoveries under Carter's direction of the tomb of Tut-Ankh-Amen in the Valley of the Kings; Professor Woolley's extraordinary uncoverings among the ruins of that prehistoric city, Ur of the Chaldees, whence in the dim past came Abraham, founder of a race; important discoveries by French savants from the excavating of Phœnician cities; marvelous revelations from the intrepid labors of Dr. James H. Breasted in Egypt and Palestine; exquisite sculptures discovered in the Palace of Persepolis by the Oriental Institute; highly significant revelations from the labors of the veteran searcher, Sir William Flinders Petrie; many important finds in Jerusalem itself, in ancient Samaria, on the plains of Esdraelon, at Ras Shamra on the coast of Syria and at many other points. All these have combined to establish a background of substantiation of the Bible narrative that in former years would have been regarded as impossible. Let us examine a few of the most important.

The belief has been commonly held by historians that the story of the flood as related in Genesis was a mythical Sumerian legend with no background in fact. Expeditions from the British Museum and the University of Pennsylvania, operating in the alluvial soil of the Tigris and Euphrates Valleys, have uncovered relics of a very early civilization, even antedating the time of Abraham.

* * *

From these relics it is evident that the earlier pre-Sumerian civilization was overwhelmed by a tremendous flood, for only by such an occurrence could there have been deposited a bank of clay which lay between and separated relics of the two types of civilization. Sumerian writers on tablets of baked clay recorded the occurrence of a flood at a period which agrees with the evidences of the flood uncovered at Ur. Thus is an important event lifted out of the mists of legend into the realm of historical fact.

From the graves of the kings at Ur come most important relics indicating a civilization antedating that of the Egyptians, which it excelled in the delicacy of its artistry. One piece of statuary represents a "ram caught in a thicket," thought, however, to antedate the incident of Abraham and Isaac by at least 1500 years. A date of nearly 3000 years B. C. is attributed to this civilization.

The most valuable discovery of all, however, according to Professor Woolley, was a small oblong tablet of white limestone bearing an inscription which establishes the truth of the ancient king lists, drawn up by Sumerian scribes and hitherto thought to be only a myth. Can there be any doubt as to the importance to be attached to the establishment of historical truth regarding these early events in the struggle of mankind out of the darkness of semi-barbarism into the light of civilization? So eminent an archæologist as Sir Charles Marston declares that Professor Woolley's discoveries give definite confirmation to the Book of Daniel, written as he believes contemporaneously with the events recorded.

Professor John Garstang of the University of Liverpool has uncovered evidence of the authenticity of the Bible narrative regarding Jericho. After having visited 120 sites referred to in the Books of Joshua and Judges, Dr. Garstang declares that every spot mentioned existed in fact, and that each occupied the strategic historical and topographical position which the Bible narrative attributed to it. He also holds that the archæological date of the destruction of Jericho conforms to that of the Bible record, that is, just prior to 1400 B. C.

* * *

At Ras Shamra, French explorers have discovered many relics of a pre-Israelitish culture and of the culture of the Israelites in the time of the Judges. Among these relics are a temple dedicated to Baal Sapuna, guardian god of the city; a sacrificial tablet with an inscription in Egyptian hieroglyphics; a bas-relief showing Hittite influence and tablets in cuneiform characters. In all, six languages were traced. Perhaps the most important discovery was a poem of 600 lines written in cuneiform alphabet setting forth the exploits of Taphon, associated by the historian Philo with Thabion.

At ancient Armageddon, on the plains of Esdraelon, an expedition from the University of Chicago, under the direction and inspiration of the eminent archæologist, Prof. James Breasted, found convincing proof of Biblical incidents. Relics of Solomon's stables were found and an inscribed stone recognized as a "visiting card" left by an Egyptian king.

* * *

Textual confirmation of Jer. 48:11 was found on a seal used for his bottles by a Hebrew wine merchant. This stamp bore a date some nine centuries earlier than the oldest existing manuscript of the Old Testament, thus indicating that the sacred writings of the Hebrews underwent little if any change from repeated copyings that took place until the earliest manuscripts extant were written in the 9th century A. D. From excavations made in Assyria, one of the most valuable of which is a corner stone known as the Annals of Sennacherib, Dr. Breasted finds that the Assyrian and Hebrew versions of the invasion of Palestine agree in all essentials.

Evidence that the Book of Exodus was contemporaneously written by the Israelites has been uncovered by Sir William Flinders Petrie. Semitic inscriptions in the Temple of Serabit at Sinai are the basis of this conclusion, notwithstanding that the literary characters had previously led scholars to the conclusion that it was written long after the children of Israel entered the Promised Land.

Even the Biblical story of Adam and Eve has received corroboration from findings of the American Schools Oriental Research under the direction of Dr. E. A. Speiser. Excavations made in Mesopotamia uncovered more than 2000 objects of very early date. Most interesting among them is a piece of clay bearing the figures of a man, a woman and a serpent, which Dr. Speiser believes bears definite relation to the story of the expulsion from the Garden of Eden. The man and woman in dejected attitude are slinking away before the darting tongue of the serpent.

These relics belonged to a pre-Sumerian civilization, and they push back the date of the oldest known civilization at least a thousand years.

Early in 1933, Prof. Clark Hopkins of Yale University reported astounding and magnificent discoveries in Syria by the combined Yale and French Academy explorers. These discoveries consisted of an ancient Jewish synagogue located at Dura-Europos, the walls of which are covered with frescoes and the ceiling with painted tiles, representing the Exodus from Egypt, the drowning of Pharaoh's host in the Red

(Continued on Page 14)

PERSEPOLIS PALACES REVEAL THE ART OF THE ANCIENTS
Small Stairway With Relief Sculptures Uncovered Near Two Monumental Stairways by the Expedition of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago.

Future of F

In Strange, Dynamic Language He Reviews Tri Possibilities for 'Air Poetry' an

By F. T. Marin
Father and Founder of F

MURAL DECORATION AT OSTIA, AIRPORT FOR ROME, BY DOTTORI

FROM NORTH AMERICA TO SOUTH AMERICA, from Japan to Australia, the activities of Futurism are most intense. The Futurist groups are organized in Italy at Turin, Rome, Milan, Padua, Verona, Bologna, Savona, Trieste, Lecce, Bari, Catania. Poetry, painting, sculpture, architecture, music and applied art march side by side in a magnificent competition of originality.

The activity most marked is that of Air Poetry and Air Painting. All the closed meters, abolished 30 years ago by the World Jury of Free Verse, launched by the International Poetry Review, are grotesque and absurd in Air Poetry, as eagles and other symbolic game are ridiculous in Air Painting.

Free Verse, already discarded by the speed of train and motor, is little adapted to express air impressions and its multiform states of thought. *Vers libre* attempts breathlessly the light and never flies. Air Poetry, without contrasts or fear of ostracism, *conquers* in its flight all laws of literary gravity and expresses itself with freedom of words. They are in their wingèd lightness guided by determined ideas that we, free-word Futurists, were the first to create from the life of Airports. Only air poets may verbalize and glorify the actual triumph of aviation.

Air painting, launched in 1929, has had a clamorous success in the *Galerie de la Renaissance* of Paris. The world press has emphasized this recent conquest of Italian Futurism.

In 1900, Marinetti published "The Airplane of the Pope," first lyric, exalting in Free Verse, aviation and the aerial perspectives of the peninsula from Etna to Rome, Milan, Trieste. Air Poetry developed. In 1910 the musician, Balilla Fratella, composed the first Air Music with the opera, "Aviator Dro." In 1916, the futurist painter and aviator Azari created the first work of air painting, "Perspectives of Flying," which was shown in the Futurist Grand Salon of Venice's International Art Biennial Exposition.

In 1929 the painter, Gerardo Dottori, adorned the Ostia Airport with an admirable air Futuristic decoration, a flight of planes in the sky, screws, cabin, wings, synthetized and reduced to plastic elements. This work of Dottori, already noted for his great Trittico of Velocity, marks a date in the history of Air Painting.

Living in the cockpit with the painter Dottori, studying the details of flying, awakened in Nino Somenzi the precise conception of air painting.

We delight in beautiful compositions of a new art in the painting, "Perspectives of Flying" by Azari, in the paintings by Tato, Marasco, Fillia, Oriani. The day approaches in which the Futurist Air painters will realize from Air Culture dreamed by the great Boccioni, harmonious and significant compositions of colored rivers offered by the brush of twilight and of dawn, and of many colored friezes of electric light.

* * *

Architecture, typically Futurist, as revealed in the Littoria for Sports, created by Arpinati at Bologna, emphasizes the recent conquest and realization of Futurism in Italy and the world. Last year at conferences at Milan, Turin, Rome, Naples and Spezia, I recognized the latest and youngest among Futurist poets: Escodame, Faría, Folicaldi, Gerbino, Sanzin, Simonetti, Vianello. I recited the original lyrics of these poets in clamorous lectures upon Futurism in the principal cities of Brazil and the Argentine. While I was upon this triumphal tour, violent polemics were storming the Futurist pavilion of the Venice Exhibit, which displayed 200 works including paintings, sculptures, tapestries and stage-settings by Depero, Prampolini, Dottori, Benedetta, Cavigliono, Tato and Fillia.

Futurists give small importance to premiums, to diplomas and sales. However, the State purchased the magnificent works of Depero and Prampolini. We note also that at the last Exposition of Paris the painter Balla obtained the Gold Medal for Tapestries, Depero the Diploma of Honor for posters, Gold Medal for Tapestries, and Gold Medal for wall decorations. Prampolini won the world's *Grand Prix* of the Theater. Their salons of stage-settings, of tapestries, rugs and furnishings, at the Grand Palais aroused the most enthusiastic eulogies of the British and American press, which declared the Futurist Exhibit the most superior for originality of all the Paris Exposition. The Italian Futurist influence upon all pavilions was striking, including the French Pavilion of feminine *toilettes*.

As evidence of our architectural influence we note the Tower of Tourism and the Pavilion le Corbusier, inspired by the late Futurist architect Sant'Elia. Sant'Elia understood that the new materials of construction necessitated a new treatment constituting a new architecture. This artist of our period in his work of July 11, 1914, created an ideal city in harmony with new demands of hygiene, speed and machinery.

According to Sant'Elia, the sense of speed and mechanics require absolute simplicity of line, free from ornamentation, the maximum agility of construction and a dynamic variety of vivacious gay color, enriched by the infinite decorative possibilities of electric lights.

* * *

The grandiose influence of Italian Futurism is recognized by all. The actual generations from 1909 to today are all Futurists, whether they declare it or not. Our period is already much loved, being transformed into a new æsthetic pattern.

Our Futurists 23 years ago announced

PORTRAIT OF THE PAINTER DOTTORI BY HIMSELF

'CAST-IRON'—IN THE FUTURIST MANNER

Who Is Ma

By Mary Hov

IT WAS FUTURISM'S CUTTING which, planted, bloomed into Fascism. Today, Fascism, as opposed to Bolshevism, stands out as one of Europe's two great conflicting forces. Futurism may therefore lay claim to a significant past, an influential present, and a promising future. Futurists are those who always go forward and never look back. "Time and Space died yesterday," says Marinetti, the father and founder of Futurism.

Come with me and peep in at Marinetti. He will free you from dull care. It is a toss-up of your hat that he will lift you out of your melancholy, set you on a peak of the highest mountain where unfolds a wider view, and "your eyes accustomed to semi-darkness will open to more radiant visions of light." The Futurists "stand upon the summit and cast their challenge to the stars."

After all, whether we like or dislike Futurism, the Futurists enjoy a marvelous world, which they express with symbols—or cymbals. They do make a clash, a joyous noise, for Futurists are the most joyous of men, holding to no convention, free as the air, soaring higher than any balloon in the stratosphere, in their audacity. Last year Marinetti went up in an airplane at Genoa, with Farfa, the poet, and crowned him wit casque—The Laureate of the play!

* * *

It seems amazing that suc namic personality as Marine caged in a modern apartment. last caught, for he has been emician. His home at Rome is if the hall is hung with Fu pieces, his drawing rooms a potpourri of old Egyptian, Tu ian furniture. The view from magnificent, with a vision Sant'Angelo and Monte Mario breath and breadth," said Ma wave of his hand to the scene

Marinetti's latest blond b christened Luce—Light. Her Ala—Wing. His wife is not n but he tenderly rechristen Benedetta—Blessed One. She young-looking, girlish, pretty slim as a lily stalk, and with of purity. She is a painter of the Futurists, because she wife—and because she is Be netti adores her: they go arm

Marinetti looks like Luce, looks like him, with big blue e and a round vivid face. Ma

FILIPPO TOMMASO MARINET
In Uniform as an Academician of

THE VENETIAN ARTIST'S LATEST

f Futurism

vs Triumphs and Forecasts Brilliant Artistic ry' and the Cult of Freedom

. Marinetti
under of Futurism

Marinetti?

ry Howell

ed him with an aluminum te of the Air. Delightful

g that such a vivid dy- as Marinetti should be apartment. The bird is at has been made an Acad- at Rome is surprising, for g with Futurist master- g rooms are a veritable yptian, Turkish and Ital- iew from the windows is a vision of the Castel onte Mario. "I must have ," said Marinetti, with a the scene below.

t blond baby has been ight. Her elder sister is e is not named Airplane, rechristened Maria as One. She is wonderfully sh, pretty with dark eyes, , and with a lily-like air painter of note, adored by ause she is Marinetti's she is Benedetta! Mari- ey go arm in arm.

ike Luce, as much as she big blue eyes, blond locks l face. Marinetti's move- ments are flashes. His tongue is the most eloquent, brilliant, dynamic. He is always dynamic. And he has a following. He can hold a great hall with his word—until you may hear a pin drop. As Balfour held the young men by his lovableness, so Marinetti enthralls them by his brilliancy. It was often asked these late years, if Mussolini dropped out what would become of Fascism, and if Marinetti stepped down where would Futurism be? But today these questions have solved themselves, and both movements are established.

* * *

Marinetti says that English is the preferred tongue of the Futurists, because it is incisive, expressive, dynamic. In 1905, Marinetti founded at Milan the Review, Poesia, and launched in the Paris Figaro his first manifestation of Futurism. When war broke out he was an ardent interventionist. He was arrested at Milan, together with Mussolini, for overenthusiasm. A volunteer, he was wounded and twice decorated. After the Armistice he founded the Political Futurist Fascism, which later developed into the Fascist Movement. His works have been translated into all languages. He edits the weekly paper, Futurismo, which offers a résumé of this extensive world movement.

Vitullo, Foto-Reporter, Rome
BUILDING OF THE POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES, LITTORIA

gressive courage, with a love of novelty and surprising originality, of the most colorful dynamics, in word and deed. The ambitions of Futurism do not repose, however, upon the laurel-stuffed sofa of that period. A great program of new ideas and of new collective sentiments will shortly be presented by us to the advance guard and to the Futurists of all the world.

Today victorious Fascism demands an absolute political discipline, while victorious Futurism demands an infinite creative liberty, forming a most harmonious complement.

Glory to the men dressed in asbestos, seated upon the inferno of a motor, who fly at 700 miles per hour, sowing behind them a track of lost sleep. Glory to the men who circle the world in ten days, who have lessened it to a fresh orange squeezed and deliciously eaten. These are our inspirers in the suffocating city, justly reduced to the humble function of refurnishing airports for life in the air.

* * *

In Italy, we Futurists look up. The pseudo advance guard are all bent over the past in a meadow sown with ruins and enclosed by rows of cypress and criticism. They are the Futurists of the right hand, or rather the Futurists of Fresh Water. In painting they fear the turbulent and polychrome ocean of invention, and delude themselves of being modernists by means of frigidly plastic archaism: they swim in tepid waters of the opportunist, which reveal glimpses in the depths of old tombs. They are the consolation of the collectionists, who equally fear the accusation of the Futurists and the accusation of the Passivists.

The ex-Futurists, who were inspired in their creative period, are now bottled up in a polemic against their companions of yesterday, remaining in the first line and outside the trenches. They exalt Italianism, and make at Pisa or at Poggio Caiano landscapes of Cezanne, of Gaugin and Renoir.

But we note with joy that the theorists of the Advance Guard express themselves in their conferences with the same principles of Futurism, and originality renews itself.

In addition to the Futurists and Advance Guard is a third category of traditional painters who vegetate around the museums, happy to copy meticulously the so-called reality. These defend their photographic system, screaming against all originality as impotent. Their late court to a political régime which they disdain and their temperamental lack of vigor impel them to confuse the Liberty of Art and the social-communistic liberty of politics.

Italy today is the result of a series of political revolutions and of a series of revolutions of Art and Thought united by the war to a régime of creative and national power. The Futurist airpoets and air-painters of today feel they are in good company with Boccioni, with Sant'Elia, Giotto, Leonardo and Michelangelo.

This period, which we Futurists foresaw and prepared, is characterized by an urgent need to free ourselves of a weight of culture and of the traditional hangers-back. We Futurists 23 years ago foresaw this period bristling with contradictions and gloriously neither one thing nor another.

"VICTORY OF THE AIR"
Recent Work of Ernest Theyaht.

O MARINETTI
dition of Italy.

'IL DUCE' BY GERARDO DOTTORI

ST'S LATEST WORK IN GLASS
Alberto Cartoni, Rome

this period. We cancel in art the logic, word and continuity to enter into a mobile simultaneity adverse to all pervasive force; concrete and extract, true and transfigurative. We break every so-called rational bond in the expression of thought with words in essential liberty. Our movement bursts like a bomb that breaks the chains of ideology and which was called by Benedetto Croce "anti-storicism." We militarize Art and Literature, abolishing the *verismo* of painting and teaching the plastic synthetic expressions of the invisible.

Convinced of having in our hands false weights and feeling that the precipitating rhythm of life flees at every analysis, we fight the critics. Thus Futurism is constituted with a natural and artificial optimism of new creating forces opposed to the pessimistic nostalgia of imitating traditions. We substitute the religion of Velocity to the dead calm of contemplation, the aggressive and surprising synthesis to the detailed psychological search.

Futurism, precursor of Fascism, 23 years ago struggled to impose its religion of a creative Italy, of virile ag-

CANTU LACE WITH FUTURIST DESIGN

The Theater 'Comes Back' in Europe

While New York Enjoys Best Season in Years, Europe Supports Stage in Battle With the Cinema for Supremacy . . . Players, Not Playwrights, Lead the Way

By Harold Hobson

A FEW YEARS AGO it seemed not unlikely that the popularity of the theater would be destroyed, or at best, seriously curtailed, by the victorious onrush of the cinema. But today, for the time being, at any rate, this victorious onrush seems to have been checked so far as the chief capital cities of Europe are concerned.

The films of Germany and Russia have not of late maintained the high hopes that were aroused by their forerunners of a decade ago, but in both countries the theater appears to be a vital force; in France and Italy there is a steady supply of satisfactory new pieces and workmanlike revivals of old ones, all more or less adequately supported; while in London at the time of writing there are no fewer than 36 plays actually being performed, five of these being among the biggest successes known for a very long time.

This recovery of popularity by the theater is in itself a renaissance of some importance, for little as financial success means in terms of art, no theater can initiate an intellectual and æsthetic renaissance if the public steadily continues to stay away from it.

Particularly is this true of France and Italy, where light, competent pieces for the theater are readily come by, but where there is a lack of serious contemporary work. In Russia, on the other hand, the current theatrical movement may very justly claim the title of an æsthetic renaissance. The term means, of course, a new birth; but in actual fact the Renaissance itself was not so much a new birth as a rediscovery.

At the present moment a rediscovery is being made in Russia. As, at the dawn of the modern era, the scholars and young men of the Renaissance found sudden access to the treasures of classical literature, so now the Moscow theaters are displaying great eagerness to rediscover the already classical drama of Britain. The Theater of the Revolution, for example, has this season included in its program a version of "Romeo and Juliet," while the State Jewish Theater announced its intention of performing "Lear" in Yiddish. The Second Arts Theater occupied itself with "Twelfth Night," the New Theater patronized "All's Well That Ends Well." "Henry IV" was given before the officers and soldiers of the Red Army, and the Kamerny Theater tackled an amalgam of scenes from "Antony and Cleopatra," Shaw's "Cæsar and Cleopatra," and Pushkin's "Egyptian Nights." It is dangerous, however, to assume from this that any change has come over the Bolshevik cultural outlook, for Moscow has shown in the past, and may very likely do so again, that no play has ever been written which cannot be twisted into Communist propaganda.

Meanwhile, Germany, too, in the first flush of National Socialist success, seems determined to make the theater an instrument of national propaganda. Herr Otto Laubinger, member of the Propaganda Ministry, and president of the new Theater Department of the recently founded German Chamber of Culture, at the first meeting of the German Stage Workers' Organization which has taken place since the National Socialists secured power, stated categorically, "The actor must not only be a storm trooper on the stage, but a storm trooper in real life. We are comrades—soldiers of the new idea."

Gaumont British Film Corporation
A LEADER IN THEATER RENAISSANCE
Ralph Richardson, English Actor, Has Earned Popularity in Plays by Maugham, Shaw and Bridie.

Photo Manuel Frères
SCENE FROM "CRIME AND PUNISHMENT"
Produced by Gaston Baty at the Théâtre Montparnasse, Paris. The Play Shows Vivid Acting and Unusual Settings.

In England, the position is entirely different. If Germany hopes that her dramatic authors are at the beginning of a new era, it is almost certain that Britain's are at the end of an old one. Forty years ago England discovered Ibsen and the drama of social criticism. Plays like "A Doll's House," "An Enemy of the People," "Ghosts," and a dozen others, came like a revelation. They fired the enthusiasm of many a young writer, of whom Bernard Shaw was the chief.

These Ibsen plays, and the plays that were written in England after the model they provided, did not so much hold a mirror up to nature, as supply an instrument with which nature could be molded nearer to the heart's desire. Shaw, Galsworthy, Chapin, Granville-Barker, Brighouse, and several others, were realists, part propagandists, all profoundly moved by the injustices and inequalites of social conditions, and determined to use the drama as a method of removing them.

What came of this movement in the English drama is now so well known as to be a subject for the historian rather than the journalist. One may, however, note that its achievement is generally reckoned to be the greatest in the English drama after that of the Elizabethan age. But the strength of its impulse is today almost spent. The best proof of this is provided by Mr. Shaw himself. His latest play carries on the tradition of social comment. It is called "On the Rocks," and, when it was produced in Poland, some bright commentator remarked that its title exactly described the intellectual state of the author.

There is some plausibility in this sorry jibe. The play is garrulous, it shows a complete lack of structural skill, it repeats many of Mr. Shaw's stalest and oddest ideas, and is crammed to bursting with many futile jokes. But it beats the efforts of the young men hollow. It remains, to many, more profoundly moving in the midst of its ineptitudes than all the works of Noel Coward rolled into one. It leaves Mr. Ivor Novello at the post, and Mr. John Van Druten floundering in the straight. Yet the plays that Mr. Shaw writes today are only shadows of things like "Candida," and "Heartbreak House."

* * *

Ulysses himself can bend his bow only by a tremendous effort; and no one else can bend it at all. The situation of the British drama, viewed by the exacting standards of art, and not by the easier methods of entertainment, can be expressed in a metaphor from the cricket field. The mis-hits of Mr. Shaw carry further than the "daisy-cutters" of anybody else; and what is a daisy-cutter for the Shaw of today would have been accounted no better than a mis-hit twenty years ago.

Leadlay News Service
HAILED AS SECOND BERNHARDT
Elisabeth Bergner, Austrian Actress, Who Won London in "Escape Me Never."

I do not mean to imply by all this that the London theater of today is not a stimulating, a delightful, and a most entertaining place. I go to too many cinemas not to realize that. It has also many clever playwrights, of whom Coward, Novello and Van Druten are probably the most able. But it needs something more than clever playwrights to bring about a renaissance; and so far as I have been able to see in constant theater-going during the last three years this "something more" the public English stage has not attained.

Not, at any rate, among its publicly performed authors. That is perhaps a necessary qualification. For it is too often facilely assumed that the welfare of the theater depends entirely upon its authors. As a matter of fact, it is only extremely rarely that its authors are responsible for the greatness of the theater. The theater of Garrick was distinguished, although it had very few dramatists of merit. The theater of Kean was distinguished, although it had no dramatists of merit at all; and the theater of Irving was distinguished, although its only dramatists of theatrical as opposed to poetic merit were those whom that great man, with singular obstinacy, steadily declined to play.

These are facts of particular significance today, for if the English theater is on the eve of a renaissance in a serious sense of that word, it will more probably come from actors than from authors. Mr. Ralph Richardson, for example, whose portrayal of a simple spirituality and goodness in Somerset Maugham's "Sheppey" last year made an uneven play memorable, is an actor of richest promise. So is Mr. John Gielgud, who is unrivaled in his sympathetic comprehension of human weakness, and of how victory may be snatched out of the jaws of defeat. So again is Mr. Charles Laughton, a player of a darker cast than these two, and perhaps the only person serving in any capacity in the English theater who can drive at Aristotelian terror. And so is Miss Flora Robson, who has a Rembrandtesque faculty for discovering beauty in the most drab and unlikely places.

Burbage may have been considered as more responsible for the success of "Hamlet" than the man who merely happened to have written it, but even so, one may venture to say that the actors of the current London theater give indications of richer future achievement than do its dramatists.

Among the New Books

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

A Use for the Radio

A surprising amount of interest seems to have been aroused by a little radio interview which we graciously granted to a colleague recently on the subject of the critic's job . . . It seems that many people (well, a stage crowd perhaps) who had always despised the critic and his criticisms now understand that so far from being a horrid cynic he is really a gentle soul in search of beauty . . . In response to the clamor of these converts we print some excerpts from the interview:

The critic—I take it that by critic we mean a newspaper reviewer of one of the arts—the critic is first of all a newspaper man. Instead of reporting on politics or sports, he reports on books, music or drama. That's part of his job. It is also a part of his job to express an opinion on what he is reporting. His work, therefore, is both reportorial and editorial. Its editorial aspect is, I suppose, of more importance than the reportorial.

Q. By editorial aspect, I expect you mean the judgment that the critic passes on the artist's work?

A. Yes; but I should say opinion, rather than judgment. The word judgment has too final a sound about it. The critic must not take himself too seriously. He must realize that at best he is expressing only his own opinion. True, it is—or it ought to be—an informed opinion; presumably of more value than that of a less instructed and experienced person. But it remains an opinion, nevertheless. I remember some years ago encountering a colleague as I left the concert hall. We spoke of the performance, and found ourselves in complete disagreement about it. I tried to pass off the incident by remarking that after all it was only a matter of opinion. My colleague looked at me coldly. "I cannot agree," he said. "When I make a statement about a performance, I regard it as a statement of fact." But that man is the only critic of my acquaintance who takes that view.

Q. But, Mr. Sloper, if critics disagree, what is the layman to think? And what becomes of the critic's authority?

A. The critic has no authority, except what he can provide for himself by virtue of reasonable accuracy of judgment over a period of years. And as for disagreement, there is bound always to be disagreement, because no absolute standard has yet been discovered for measuring works of art. But I think this should be said: I believe you will find that the experienced critics of any large community will usually be in substantial agreement as to facts; and that their differences of opinion will generally be found to be differences of degree or of emphasis, or perhaps of taste.

Q. But is it not a fact, Mr. Sloper, that in the past certain critics have proved to be entirely wrong?

A. Oh, yes, indeed, that is quite true. And that is why I began by saying that the critic should not take himself too seriously. He is subject to the same frailties that beset other mortals. If he will only think of Zoilus, the critic of ancient Greece, now known to fame solely because he depreciated the poetry of Homer; or if he will think of Hanslick, who is known to most people only as the critic who would not see the beauties of Wagner—then our present-day critic will incline to be modest.

Q. You said a moment ago, Mr. Sloper, that a critic is primarily a newspaper man. But must he not also be an artist in his own right, in order to be able to criticize the work of artists?

A. Not at all, Mr. Beaufort. It is a different function entirely. The business of the artist is to create; that of the critic is to appraise. The two functions are seldom successfully united in a single individual, because they require a different type of mentality. I have heard a critic complained of bitterly because he had had the temerity to criticize adversely certain features of the playing of Paderewski. The usual question is, "Can the critic do any better?" The question sounds devastating, but it's really a very silly question. You see, if nobody were allowed to criticize Paderewski except somebody who played the piano better than Paderewski—or as well—there really wouldn't be critics enough to supply even the few newspapers remaining that employ critics. No; the critic has his standards, acquired through his own study and through long observation of the work of the greatest artists. These form the basis of his opinion.

Q. What should you say is the function of the critic?

A. The critic's function is to interpret art to his readers. It is not his function to act as unpaid publicity agent for the artist. That is where much of the misconception about critics arises.

Q. But do you not believe that criticism should be constructive?

A. No; not in the sense in which that term is usually employed. The demand for so-called constructive criticism comes generally from artists and their managers or friends; what they mean by it is that they want criticism either to be unqualified praise, or to tell them how to remedy defects. Their desire for this kind of criticism is quite understandable, but it ought not to be gratified, because if the critic permits his naturally kind heart to lead him to give an artist more praise than he deserves, he is doing that artist what the late Mr. Woodrow Wilson would call a disservice. He is encouraging him to go on his way in the assumption that everything is fine and he has nothing more to do to become great; whereas in all probability much remains to be done.

Q. But is it not true that the critic should tell the artist how to remedy his defects?

A. Not at all; that is the function of the teacher or the coach or the director, not of the critic. I was once foolish enough to make a suggestion to a theater director for the improvement of the reading of a certain line in a play he was producing. The director immediately demanded that I attend rehearsals and do my criticizing before instead of after the first performance. I had some trouble in making him understand that that was his job, not mine.

Q. But, my dear Mr. Sloper, don't you agree that criticism should be kindly?

A. Certainly, but it is no kindness to tell artists that they are good when they are not; or to encourage them to continue a career for which they are not fitted. It sometimes becomes necessary for the critic to be cruel in order to be kind.

Q. But don't you think the critic wields a rather dangerous power, Mr. Sloper?

A. I think the power of the critic is greatly exaggerated. It is my belief that no great work of art and no real artist can be ruined by adverse criticism; and conversely, that no mediocre work of art and no incompetent artist can be made to thrive permanently by undeserved praise. The decision rests with the public of the future. And in the long run, that which is unworthy passes, and only that which is worthy survives.

Early Poetic Footsteps

Footsteps on the Earth, by Bonaro Wilkinson Overstreet. New York: Knopf. $2.

Mrs. Overstreet is the author of "The Poetic Way of Release," a prose volume—a primer for laymen who believe themselves uninterested in poetry as a literary medium. "Footsteps on the Earth" is her first volume of verse. It contains 52 poems in all.

BONARO WILKINSON OVERSTREET

The impression one receives is that the poetic impulse behind most of these poems, and the substance of their poetry, are slight. Mrs. Overstreet does not achieve the lift that comes with the inspiration of an idea which carries a poem and its words, and which results in a rhythmic gait or tread—her lines in many instances are pedestrian. The freshness, the element of surprise, which is poetry, is also usually lacking. In the unrhymed forms, one feels that her sentiments and words come too easily, at the sacrifice of cadence, a very necessary element of vers libre. As an exception, one turns to "Water Song," which within its brief nine lines does embody something sustained, like the surge of water, in its cadence.

This lack of a definite enough poetic impulse, no doubt, results also in the lack of surface texture in Mrs. Overstreet's writing. To this, there is the exception of one or two poems, as "Ballad of the Star-Eater" and "Justification." "The Knower," with its effective last line, "Barns," suggestive of its Minnesota backgrounds, and one or two other poems rise somewhat above the level of the rest of the volume.

AMY BONNER

Future of the Suez Canal

The Suez Canal, by Lieut.-Col. Sir Arnold T. Wilson. New York: Oxford University Press. $6. London: Humphrey Milford.

The making of the Suez Canal was perhaps the greatest engineering feat of the nineteenth century. It has proved to be of enduring value. It has proved to be profitable. But what of its future? Has not the time come to consider whether some changes are not due in the administration of what is virtually, to use the word of Lieut.-Col. Sir Arnold Wilson, a monopoly?

Our author, in this valuable work, goes back to Herodotus in tracing the origins of the waterway which was to become the key to India. He quotes Strabo, and Diodorus, and Pliny, on the ancient Egyptian canals. But they fell into decay, though the project of a marine canal was through the centuries debated. Not until the last century, however, were facilities for navigation between the Mediterranean Sea and the Indian Ocean really needed, nor was such a provision likely before that to be commercially profitable or politically desirable. The French, beginning with Napoleon, were most keenly interested. The Emperor conceived the canal as inimical to British interests. The irony of time has seldom been better exemplified.

Indeed, when the scheme, in the middle of the century, became concrete, the British were placed in the unhappy position of having to oppose it, in the face of all Europe. They preferred a Cairo-Suez railway. They were skeptical, and were reluctant to accept the evidence of the practicability of a canal. The French appeared likely to settle permanently in Egypt, and the proposed construction was regarded as damaging to the British.

The real creator of the canal was, as everyone knows, the great French engineer, Ferdinand de Lesseps. He it was who obtained the first concession. The company was conceived as international. With skill Sir Arnold Wilson traces the history of the gigantic undertaking. He makes use of a great many documents, but his style is always interesting, and often vivid. Since more than half the intercontinental shipping of the world passes through the Suez and the Panama canals, it is important that we should be acquainted with the problems that arise. Some of them are of peculiar difficulty, and it is curious that this is the first account to be given by an Englishman for something like 60 years.

As the author puts the questions: "Is the control of this great international highway by a commercial company, bent on paying as large dividends as possible, consistent with modern needs and modern ideas?" And: "Should the concession, which expires in 1968, be renewed, and if so in what form and on what terms?" It would at first sight appear to be rather premature to consider the latter question now; but the answer will depend on what is now done. De Lesseps, it is pointed out, regarded the construction of the canal not primarily as a money-making enterprise, but as a service to be rendered the commerce of the world. He appealed, in France, to patriotism, not to cupidity. Today, says our author, the management is no longer international. The only nation now represented, other than Great Britain and France, is Holland, and "commercial interests other than shipping are almost unrepresented."

The fortunes of the canal company are, then, to a large extent, unaffected by the vicissitude of prices, markets or fashion. Are the terms on which it operates reasonable? The canal has been highly profitable to the shareholders, and the owners charge, in practice, "as much as, and sometimes more than, the traffic will bear." The British Government possesses nearly 46 per cent of the shares, without corresponding voting power; and the author suggests they should be sold at current prices, in blocks of 250 shares, to persons or bodies corporate owning allegiance to His Majesty, who could thus, by their collective action, acquire control of the company.

Would there not be sharp diplomatic reactions? The author argues that as the total volume of world trade diminishes it is necessary to clear every channel of trade of obstruction. Now the present level of canal dues is, he urges, one of the greatest of obstructions in one of the greatest of channels.

Other solutions, which are mentioned to be dismissed, include recourse to the League of Nations, a discussion in the World Economic Conference or an appeal by the Egyptian Government to the maritime powers. Or the matter may be left to look after itself by the tendency of ships to avoid the canal. But the author advocates, though the expiring of the concession is still far off, negotiations between Great Britain and France. "The legal position and system of administration has existed unaltered since 1854; it is an anachronism. What is living is subject to change; what is stationary has lost the power of adaptation and in a changing world must die and in the process affect other interests."

So it is now that the world problem of the Suez Canal, which may be beneficial or parasitical, should be tackled, and, if possible, solved as in the interests of all.

SIDLEY HUDDLESTON

Doubleday Doran have just published in America "The Queen and Mr. Gladstone." This is a condensation in one volume of the two volumes of the letters of Queen Victoria and Gladstone published in England by Hodder & Stoughton. Those two volumes were reviewed in these columns on Aug. 19, 1933, and Jan. 3, 1934.

Additional book reviews appear on the Editorial Page of The Christian Science Monitor *on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week.*

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Democratic Roots in the American Northwest

The Civilization of the Old Northwest, by Beverly W. Bond Jr. New York: Macmillan. $3.50.

STUDYING THE GENESIS of American colonial policy and more specifically the foundation and development of the four present states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan during the period 1788-1812, Professor Bond, working under the auspices of the Charles Phelps Taft Memorial Fund, gathered his material from such significant and inaccessible sources as old newspaper files, manuscript collections, departmental documents, almanacs, letters, diaries and the account books of pioneer business firms. He is concerned with every phase of the transformation of the northwestern wilderness into vigorous American communities, and he has succeeded in making available practically everything that need be known about this much neglected period of American history. For the Old Northwest had neither the romance of the Old South, the spectacular glamour of the Old Southwest nor the hysterical excitement of the Far West. Its social tone was strictly bourgeois, and its basis was hard common sense and industry.

* * *

Its legal genesis was the Land Ordinance of 1785 and the Government Ordinance of 1787. The first settlement took place at Marietta in 1788, and the first territorial governor was Gen. Arthur St. Clair, an autocratic Scot, a veteran of the Revolution. Three judges shared with him the legislative, judicial and executive duties. His tasks of organizing political units, straightening out tangled land titles, setting up a body of workable laws, and in general creating a civilization in the wilderness were performed with honesty, efficiency and relative speed. But the rapidly increasing population was strongly imbued with liberalism; they distrusted his arbitrary methods, and with the second phase of territorial government a legislature and a representative in Congress, he steadily waned in popularity.

When Ohio became a state in 1802, the Federalist nominees were routed by the Republicans. This plan of governmental development was followed in Indiana and Illinois; Indiana was organized in 1800, with William Henry Harrison as Governor. Its growth was steady, although somewhat less rapid than that of Ohio; it reached the legislative grade of administration in 1805, but the War of 1812 interfered with its progress to statehood. Illinois, established as a separate unit in 1809, made such rapid strides that it was ready for the second phase in 1812. But Michigan, with its scanty American population, its remoteness and the intrigues of the British, was also unfortunate in its first set of officers, and Hull's administration was a complete fiasco.

* * *

The immigrants into the Old Northwest were a cosmopolitan lot; mainly from New England, the Middle States and the South, they were, as witnessed by the very fact of their migration, people of courage and initiative, imbued with strong democratic ideals, adaptable, liberal and tolerant. They upheld the anti-slavery clause of the Ordinance of 1787 (over some opposition, especially in Indiana); even a great majority of the Southerners had come in because of their dislike for slavery. The nature of the soil and climate was conducive to democratically small land holdings, as opposed to the plantation system of the Old Southwest and the South. The Land Ordinance had originally planned large grants as a means of revenue to the central government, but was modified from time to time to favor the small farmer. These settlers were in the main a religious people, of many denominations, and they believed in law and order and in education. The reservation by the United States of certain designated sections of land for the common school and college funds was a substantial help in the founding of the present splendid state systems of education.

The specific difficulties which beset the pioneers were threefold; with the Indians, with communication and with traffic. In addition to numberless minor assaults, the Indians defeated St. Clair disastrously in 1791, but were defeated in 1794 by Wayne, and again, decisively, by Harrison in 1811. These victories rolled back the frontiers enormously and broke the Indian power east of the Mississippi once for all. At first all traffic into the new country was by way of the Ohio and its tributaries, and to a much smaller extent of the Lakes; with the Louisiana Purchase, commerce gained a much freer and more important outlet. Steam navigation came after the arbitrary time limit of this book. But the new population began a system of roads, a task only partially successful and enormously costly in labor. Still, it sufficed for a fairly adequate distribution of the mails, and for such interior commerce as was necessary. For the new people were largely self-supporting, forced by isolation into the manufacture of most of their necessities, clothing, flour, meal, lumber; a modest beginning for the gigantic industrial development of the present.

The volume is supplied with an index and footnotes; obviously a bibliography would be out of the question. But its chief mechanical defect is the lack of reference maps. It is an important work, especially as a source book; its 528 pages of massed detail will appeal more to the scholar than to the general reader. Its very nature precludes a chronological arrangement, yet it has a certain pattern, as outlined above. It appreciates to the full the tremendous importance of the events it relates. For not only did this scheme of colonization and administration prevail in all the vast expanse of the Trans-Mississippi (except the former Spanish domains), but the very fact that it was the creation of the Federal Government inspired the Old Northwest with a love for the Constitution and a hostility to states' rights that were almost fanatical. So that this territory became the backbone of the Union in the Civil War. It was not by chance that Lincoln, Grant and Sherman were its sons.

KENNETH C. KAUFMAN

Artist of Humanity

Windows on Henry Street, by Lillian D. Wald. Boston: Little, Brown. $3.

FOR SOME PEOPLE windows are what you look through to the outside; for others windows are doubly revealing, showing what is within as well as what is without. For both it is well when the windows are wide, high, capable of being opened to the sun and shining clean

Miss Wald belongs to the second group, for in her "windows" volume she has shown not only Henry Street with its noise and

LILLIAN D. WALD

dirt, its confusion and hubbub, its longings and ambitions, its weaknesses and strengths; she has shown as well the philosophy and tolerance, the kindliness and inspiration which within the Henry Street Settlement has been a lamp to its people for the past 40 years.

The book is more than a chronicle of the settlement. In fact, it is not a chronicle at all, in the sense that it is not an outline of the history, program or policies of the house. To the reader it will be like a call upon Miss Wald, in which she has happened to discuss this or that, whatever has been suggested to her by the music of the organ-grinder which the wind has brought through the window, or the shrill voice of one of her girls' club members, or the stormy chatter of two neighborhood women.

She has been moved to write the book, Miss Wald says, because "Individuals . . . believe that they have no sphere of influence. But there is hardly a person who has not within himself the power to arouse thought or question. An interest in culture and justice, especially if it be accompanied by an effort to further them, constitutes an art of humanity. It is to encourage that art that this book is written."

In the years of the Henry Street Settlement it has sponsored many changes, among them ungraded teaching; and Miss Wald's tribute to Elizabeth Farrell as originator of the idea is one of the fine things in the book. But it has also from day to day utilized very little things to bring joy to its clientele, as for instance the night when the East Side of New York City was surprised with deep snow and instead of staying home to mourn the shortage of coal they "improvised a sleigh and jingled off to Coney Island."

Some of the most interesting incidents have to do with the coming to the settlement of celebrities from all over the world, great names of great people who instead of identifying themselves with Park Avenue have gone with hurrying steps from ships and railroad stations straight to New York City's East Side, adding another diverse and piquant element to the great melting pot which Miss Wald has been stirring over her purifying fire all these years.

M. S.

Reviewing the Reviews

Have you ideas of your own about books and book reviews? Then write them down and send them to the Literary Editor. Each week, in the Over the Editor's Desk columns of the Magazine Section, the Monitor will print the best letter it has received about a book which has been reviewed.

Boys of England

The Sycamore Tree, by Elizabeth Cambridge. London: Cape. 7s. 6d. New York: Putnam. $2.50.

Bloody Mary's, by Geoffrey Dennis. London: Heinemann. 7s. 6d. New York: Simon & Schuster. $2.50.

THE atmosphere of "The Sycamore Tree" is as soothing and gently persuasive as is the influence of the original tree in the story on the central character. It is a quiet, reasonable account of a young man who in childhood is puzzled and unsatisfied, in boyhood is bewildered and hurt and in manhood fails to adjust himself to the demands of a beautiful, spoiled, immature and unsympathetic wife. The psychology of the character does not go very deep, and the other figures are shadowy, though there are deft touches to the boy's mother, his sister and his nurse in the earlier chapters. The nebulous attitude of childhood, lightened by a few sure intuitive flashes, is extremely well done.

The later chapters are less absorbing. The boy, although grown up, remains essentially the same sensitive, indefinite child. He develops an interest in engines and mechanics and obtains a commission in the Air Force. He has a son who is as emotionally removed from him as he was from his father. His wife becomes absorbed in a counterfeit intellectual whom he had befriended when a boy. Finally, pushed by somewhat arbitrary circumstance, he drifts back to the house with the sycamore tree which inspires in his son an even greater passion than he had felt for it in his own childhood. The story is nicely rounded off; it is delicate, rare, quiet and poetical.

Bloody Mary's is a North of England school for boys. Mr. Dennis's book is written in the first person, recalling, with uncompromising accuracy, a small boy's unhappy time at school, and the terrors of his daily journey there and back by train. Mr. Dennis has provided a very readable—at times heart-rending—variation of a well-worn theme. His picture of the headmaster is particularly good.

Keats, by Himself

Autobiography of John Keats, compiled from his Letters and Essays by Earle Vonard Weller. Stanford University Press, California, $5.

KEATS'S first biographer, R. M. Milnes, recognizing the autobiographical quality and value of the poet's letters, based his own book upon the conviction that his task was in large measure that of an editor rather than a narrator. He would edit "a Life which was, as it were, already written." Harry Buxton Forman remarked that "the best biography of John Keats, whether as man or as poet, was written by himself all unconscious of what he was doing."

Prompted by such hints and by his own convictions, Mr. Weller has undertaken to transform the correspondence into an "autobiography." He has found a sort of prelude in an article on Keats by C. C. Clarke; an epilogue in Joseph Severn's narrative of Keats's last days in Rome; and some supplementary material in four pieces of criticism from the poet's pen. By eliminating a good deal of repetition necessary and indeed inevitable when a writer is addressing several correspondents about the same subject; by suppressing salutations and greetings and trifling details, and by weaving the whole into a continuous narrative, he has managed to present an almost unbroken account of the four most significant years of Keats's short life.

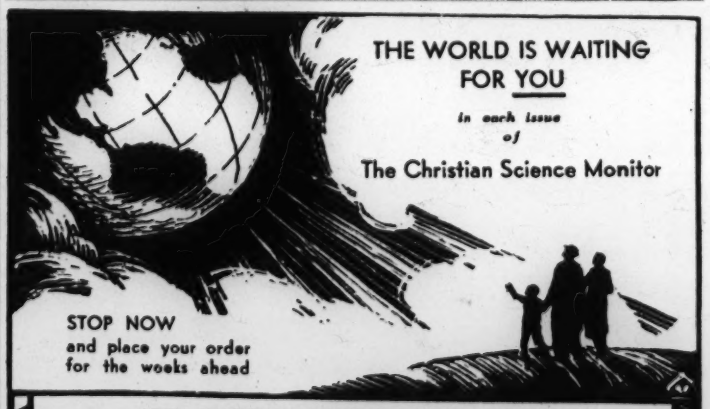
* * *

The task has been completely performed. Whether it was worth performing is another matter. This reviewer's impression is that most lovers of Keats will prefer to extract from the letters the "autobiography" implicit and explicit in them. They will not grudge Mr. Weller the pleasure which he could not but have derived from his task. But they want to experience the same pleasure for themselves. What we have here is neither a complete edition of the correspondence on the one hand nor, properly speaking, a biography on the other; but something that falls between. No novel interpretation or conception of the poet is presented; nor does the book make any claim to give the results of any original research. Criticism of Keats's character and achievement lay of course altogether without the compiler's scheme.

* * *

The most interesting feature of the work is the frontispiece in color, reproducing for the first time a miniature of Keats by Charles Hayter which, it is said, was once owned by Leigh Hunt and is now in the possession of Mr. Weller. This is an important and valuable addition to the slender store of Keats iconography. The other illustrations, portraits and views of places associated with Keats, are woodcuts from drawings by William Wilke. The sketches of places, though deplorably thin, are not so bad; but the portraits are always feeble and some of them are repellent.

SAMUEL C. CHEW



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World Trade

The marked shrinkage in both imports and exports is characteristic not only of United States foreign trade, but of world trade in general. According to figures presented by Secretary Hull to the congressional committee, the trade of the world, measured by total imports, declined from $35,600,000,000 in 1929 to approximately $12,000,000,000 in 1933. It is obvious that such a sharp decline in foreign trade must exert an extremely depressing influence on both production and commodity prices.

There are many in the United States, according to a recent bulletin of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, who believe that an increase in imports into the the United States would actually mean the replacement of domestic labor by foreign labor. However, those who take this view overlook the fact that although in 1929 we imported $2,950,000,000 more than in 1933, domestic production and consumption as well as employment were far lower last year than in the year of large imports.

Until recently the policy of the United States has been to expand exports by every possible means and at the same time to reduce imports as far as possible. So long as American investors were willing to lend money abroad on a large scale, foreign countries were able to pay for the excess of American exports over imports and also to pay the debt service on their debts to the United States. However, when the outflow of foreign capital from the United States came to an end it was clear that the foreign nations could not obtain the necessary foreign exchange with which to pay for the excess of exports and the debt service. The result was not only a sharp decline in the volume of American exports but also a rising wave of defaults with the result that on March 1, 1934, approximately $3,000,000,000 of foreign obligations were either partially or entirely in default.

The necessity of bringing about an increase in the country's foreign trade induced the President to demand legislation which would authorize the executive branch of the government to enter into reciprocal commercial agreements with other governments for the purpose of establishing better trade relationships. It is generally recognized that a revival of trade cannot be brought about by a general reduction in tariffs as was advocated at the London Economic Conference.

The view prevailing at the present time is that reciprocal trade treaties represent the most practical method of breaking down the existing barriers to international commerce. Such arrangements would mean that the United States, in exchange for exports of certain agricultural or manufactured goods, would consent to accept other commodities which foreign countries produce cheaper than the United States or which the United States does not produce at all.

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Oriental Rugs

Two of the best known varieties of Oriental rugs are produced in the Soviet Union—the so-called Caucasian and Turkestan rugs. The art of carpet weaving has been traced to the mountain tribes of the Caucasus and the plains of Central Asia as far back as the 15th century, and it is believed that the industry was introduced into these regions at the same time as in Persia and in Turkey. The rugs from the Caucasus and Central Asia have long been known for their artistic patterns and perfect color blends.

Before the war the industry was carried on mainly by individual, unorganized carpet weavers. Under the Soviet régime the aim has been to organize the weavers into coöperative groups or *artels*, which have shown a rapid growth. Whereas only about 800 weavers belonged to these organizations in 1924, the number increased to 35,000 in 1929 and 50,000 in 1932, mainly women. In addition, many thousands of women weave rugs and carpets at home in their spare time.

Working conditions and the quality of production have been steadily improving. Formerly artificial dye was used to a great extent; at present the dyes are almost exclusively of vegetable origin, only a few such as indigo being imported. The wool and yarn used in weaving have been standardized. The wool comes from native herds which are shorn only during the spring season. New factories have been built to handle the preparatory processes, such as spinning and dyeing. Instructors are supplied to teach the art to the unskilled as well as to help the older people perfect their skill. However, the finest ancient patterns and color blends are retained. The marketing of the product is handled mainly by the weavers' coöperative organizations.

As a result of the improvement in the organization of the industry and in the quality of the product, exports have shown a considerable increase in the past few years. During the war exports had ceased entirely and were resumed only in 1922-23. The quantity of rugs shipped increased from 385 tons in 1929 to 617 tons in 1932. In the past four years the exports have averaged about 3,000,000 rubles a year.

Ewing Galloway

ORIENTAL RUG SELLERS DISPLAYING THEIR WARES

The past few years have witnessed a considerable increase in the demand for Caucasian and Turkestan rugs on the American market. Their importation into this country was started only a few years ago. For the past three years imports of rugs from the U. S. S. R. have averaged about $200,000 a year, as compared with $107,000 in 1928. These figures include a certain proportion of Persian rugs brought in by special agreement.

Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Hitler Marches On . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

The remembrance of your Editorial in the Magazine Section of Jan. 3 prompts me to express in letter form the feelings aroused by the article called "Hitler Marches On" in the number of Feb. 28.

In black type is printed the following:

"Economically the great task has been the reduction of the number of unemployed. By a series of special 'pushes' it is hoped in the course of a few years to make Germany free from unemployment. Much has been done to solve this mighty problem. . . . Among these pushes is listed 'displacing women by men.'"

How, Sir, can unemployment be solved by turning A out of and putting B into employment? That is all that displacing women by men amounts to.

One is aware that this false solution is being offered in several nations but it is wrong to offer it in a paper founded by Mrs. Eddy.

Doubtless, if one counts only as employment the employment of males and of all others approved of by Nazis, Germany has reduced the figures of unemployment; but if one counts employment to include Jews, liberals, Communists, pacifists, etc., all of whom Nazis do not approve, has there been any real decrease?

It is particularly unfortunate that the extract quoted appears on your page under the caption

National Socialists, Now Firmly Entrenched, Bring High Hopes to German People

What, Sir, can be these high hopes of the German women turned out of employment, from judges to clerks, and seeing even education about to be denied to them; for, while your correspondent mentions the 50 per cent reduction in admissions to high institutions of learning, he omits to add that of that 50 only 10 per cent may be women. . . .

HELEN A. ARCHDALE,
Chairman of the Equal Rights International.
Geneva, Switzerland.

Argosies of Trade . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

The Weekly Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor is the best authoritative weekly review of world affairs that has come to my attention.

The emphasis on political and economic questions and the constructive treatment of them appeal to me. If I miss reading a single issue I feel lost.

I have just reread "Argosies of Trade" by Donovan M. Richardson in the Jan. 24 issue, and "Nationalism—a Threat to Happiness," by Prof. Arnold J. Toynbee. Every student of international relations in our universities and every student of modern history and economics would profit greatly by reading each issue of The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. World changes are taking place so rapidly that textbooks alone are no longer adequate.

You might increase the circulation by including stories and entering into competition with other magazines, but I hope that you may receive so much support from readers who appreciate the ably written articles, book reviews, etc., and the interesting illustrations that this will not be thought advisable.

I am keeping each copy of the Magazine Section and I consider them of as much permanent value as the books in my library.

HARRY E. STONE,
Dean of Men, West Virginia University.
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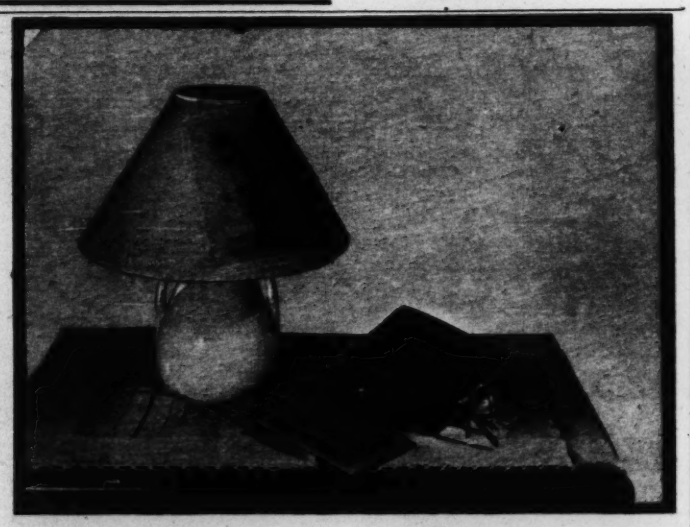

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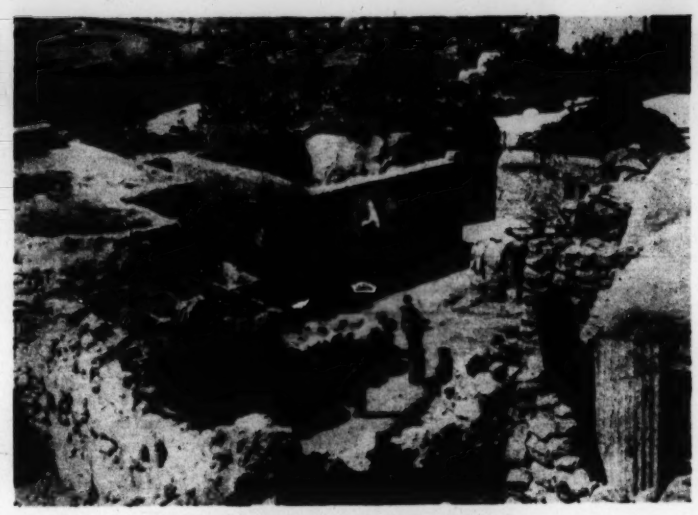

IN THE STREETS OF ANCIENT SAMARIA
Sebastieh (Modern Name for Samaria) Is 50 Miles North of Jerusalem and Near the Harvard Excavations.

. . Archæology

(Continued from Page 7)

Sea, the numbering of the tribes of Israel in the presence of Moses and Aaron, Moses and the burning bush, Moses with the tablet of the law received on Sinai, and many other scenes, all pertaining to outstanding incidents of the Bible record. A monumental seal was found, on the face of the top of which are represented the seven-branched candlestick, the Temple and the scene of Abraham's intent to sacrifice Isaac. The date of the paintings, about 244 A. D., makes them, with the exception perhaps of the paintings in the Catacombs at Rome, the oldest representations of incidents of the Old Testament.

Many other discoveries have been made by the enterprising and consecrated searchers, among whom Sir William Flinders Petrie takes a prominent place. A lifetime spent in searching for antiquities has brought to light almost countless proofs of the accuracy of the Biblical narrative, besides shedding much light upon early civilization in general.

We may well ask, What is the significance of all this? What high purpose, if any, is served by the enormous expenditure of energy and treasure entailed in these researches? How has it profited mankind? Has it aided humanity in its struggle to overcome the limitations of materiality through establishing the spiritual concept of God and man?

These queries may be answered emphatically in the affirmative. It has greatly enhanced mankind's faith in the Holy Scriptures. It has to a degree smothered doubt and skepticism; it has heartened and encouraged the faithful through specific substantiation of the upward struggle of the Hebrew race from the early concept of the one God, anthropomorphic to be sure, to that sublime revelation of the Master at the Well of Sychar, that God is Spirit and that true worship must indeed be in spirit and in truth. Material worship, sacrifice of things animate and inanimate, was the mere shadow of true worship, which recognized the one God, Spirit, omnipotent, omnipresent and omniscient.

Inspired archæologists, recognizing what has already been accomplished, look for even more important results. Writing on the things accomplished, with prophetic eye to the future, Dr. Breasted said in The Christian Science Monitor of Nov. 24, 1933: "Under such circumstances we may confidently expect that the next quarter century will witness not only great extension of archæological work and discovery, but also a consolidation of our knowledge, such that we shall possess an impressive picture of the rise of man surpassing any survey of human development which modern civilization has ever before been able to produce." He is convinced that when these objects are comprehensively studied by historians and other scholars, the mysterious and persistent buoyancy of the human spirit, in spite of declining intervals, has made the direction of the human movement from the beginning, probably for several hundred thousand years, a rising line.

While these recent archæological discoveries have in many instances tended to strengthen faith in the ancient Scriptures through proving their historical accuracy, meantime the authority of Jesus' teachings is also being established. This proof relates not so much to their historical background as to the reproduction of many of his works.

Increased spiritual understanding is enabling Christians to utilize the power and presence of divine Mind to heal men and nations of their ills, both collective and individual. Thus are humanity's needs being met.

Tennyson uttered a great truth when he wrote,

> Through the ages one increasing purpose runs
> And the thoughts of men are widened by the process of the suns.

And when that increasing purpose is seen to be the activity of divine Principle operating through human consciousness, it will be understood why the thoughts of men are widened and will continue to expand under divine impulsion until the real man stands forth and God's kingdom appears on earth, even as it is in heaven.

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. . Brain Trust

(Continued from Page 5)

have big new-deal legal jobs. Each was a stellar graduate in his year at Harvard Law School. So the antechamber of the Supreme Court is becoming a nursery for revolutionaries! For that is the implication of the widely published charges against Professor Frankfurter's and Mr. Justice Brandeis's young men. The latest Cassandra of revolution declared as much flatly!

These are the nuclei of revolt. They are the wildest of Washington's wild men. But are they?

It is for the reader to judge.

And if he has a memory extending back two months he will find that then the people who saw "reds" in every corner were apprehensive of the Treasury and its commodity-dollar counselors. These were PROFESSORS GEORGE N. WARREN and JAMES HARVEY ROGERS. The first is back in Cornell, the second is headed for China. Both are official advisers to the national propaganda organization which spread Dr. Wirt's prophecy of revolution. So it seems that the dangers of the Brain Trust vary with the months and with the critics.

Anyway, Washington teems with youth and vitality. The campuses and law chambers have been raided for their ablest men. In the present degree, that is something new in American history. Politicians have tried, and failed, to meet the country's needs. Business leaders tried, notably in the last Administration. Now the Brain Trust has its chance. As a Who's Who it is, at least, impressive. But communist? Collectivist? Not if Secretary Wallace, who controls agriculture, has his way. Not if Professor Frankfurter and Mr. Justice Brandeis, who recommended the "reds" have their way—for both defend the "little fellow" against every collectivist encroachment, through long careers based upon this test of simon-pure liberalism.

Where, then, is Stalin?

Among the bridges at Aberdeen, Scotland, is the "Auld Brig of Balgownie," supposedly built by King Robert I in the thirteenth century. Its fame was enhanced by Lord Byron in the tenth canto of his "Don Juan."

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Letters

Money in the Air . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

I have read with much interest the article entitled "Money in the Air," by Luther K. Bell, which appeared in the Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor dated March 7, 1934.

Mr. Bell is well qualified to write on the subject. His facts are, as one would expect them to be, accurate but I fear his deductions and computations are misleading for they purport to show the aviation industry in a light which reflects no integrity, no honesty and even questions the wisdom behind the creation of so splendid an air transport system as can successfully compete with the railroads.

That there has been some corruption in the aviation industry, I regret to say, there is little doubt. It is equally regrettable that such corruption seems to be prevalent in many industries today.

It is, of course, not difficult to build up vast figures, "reminiscent of the War Debt," and thus evaluate the cost of our aviation development to date if one adds up estimates of such items as interest and "lost tax income."

Mr. Bell speaks of the lost interest to "aviation stock investors" which he charges to the aircraft industry on the assumption that these investors did not "regard their purchases as contributions." It is not inappropriate to point out that there were extremely few aviation stock *investors;* they were, for the most part, aviation stock *speculators* who had no thought of interest on their money, being only concerned with seeing an adequate rise in the stock market prices as a signal for them to sell out their "investments" for profit—for profit, may I add, which is now being hung around the neck of the aircraft industry.

Senate committee testimony has uncovered cases of a few dollars appreciating to several millions in aviation stocks and Mr. Bell would add these figures to the total cost of our air development, and charge them up as excessive profits made out of government contracts.

We can most assuredly do with less banking and more sound business management and good engineering in the aircraft industry. We can afford to be more modest in the salaries we pay to our big aviation executives; but we cannot afford to condemn without reason and in its entirety our remarkable aviation development, a development which surpasses all other air transport systems throughout the world.

The cancellation of the air mail contracts has dealt to the industry a blow, the scar of which will be visible for many years to come. . .

There have, no doubt, been irregularities in the building up of the air transport industry, but my sincere plea is that we should remain sane and sober lest we let mere po'itical considerations (with which the Washington atmosphere is polluted) and such bewildering pyramids of financial paradoxes as Mr. Bell sets forth, take charge of our otherwise good judgment.

W. LAURENCE LE PAGE,
Consulting Engineer.
Philadelphia, Penna.

Over Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors . . .

STEPHEN LEACOCK, like the author of "Alice in Wonderland," is a professor by occupation and a humorist by inspiration. His numerous books and essays have won laughs on both sides the Atlantic. The recent "hard times" have not dulled this economist's wit. He is head of the department of political science in McGill University, Montreal.

The HON. MRS. FRANCES PORTER is a daughter of Lord Ashbourne, formerly Lord Chancellor of Ireland. She has viewed the various political parties at close range.

EDWIN M. RUMILL is a sports writer on the Monitor staff.

ERWIN D. CANHAM is chief of the Monitor's Washington bureau. Articles by him have appeared in the Magazine Section for Jan. 3 and Feb. 28.

RAYMOND L. BUELL is president of the Foreign Policy Association. He is the author of several books on international questions, and is a frequent contributor to magazines and newspapers.

ALBERT F. GILMORE is the author of "East and West of Jordan" and other works. He is a keen student of Bible literature and research.

F. T. MARINETTI is to Futurism what Mussolini is to Fascism: MARY HOWELL is an American journalist who has lived for many years in Italy.

HAROLD HOBSON is London dramatic and film critic and editorial writer of the Monitor.

Portraits of the Past

Rock drawings in the Sudan at Kordofan and Darfur mark a former primitive civilisation where now dust and desert reign. Just how old these portraits are has not been exactly determined. They show camels, men on horseback and figures of dancing men.

"NOW Stewart's outgrown clothes look new on Guy," *says mother of three active boys*

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Clothes represent good money. Don't risk them in cheap flakes or strong, harsh soaps and powders. Get Chipso from your grocer. At its low price, you will find your big box of Chipso the biggest value in rich, *safe* soap on the market today!

Green blouse UNFADED by 16 soakings in Chipso. Not frayed at collar or cuffs or rubbed thin at elbows.
"My novelty pongee dress has been washed 15 TIMES in Chipso, yet its flower pattern still looks garden-fresh."
Blue blouse and tweed shorts, washed regularly in Chipso. Blouse 4 months old—shorts TWO YEARS OLD.
Blue serge knickers inherited from Stewart—still good after 16 MONTHS of frequent Chipso washings.

Photograph taken in the home of Mrs. L. S. Rinker, Merchantville, N. J. *Left to right:* JORDAN, MRS. RINKER, STEWART, GUY DONALD

"I used to be nearly frantic," Mrs. L. S. Rinker told us, "with the dirt the boys got into and the way their clothes wore out. Now I pop everything into rich CHIPSO suds. Even the dirtiest clothes don't have to be rubbed hard. Chipso gets into every dirty spot and *soaks* the dirt out.

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